

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

7,938

PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1972

Established 1887

Kissinger Session Seen

Paris Talks' Final Stage Near, U.S. Envoy Says

James Goldsborough

Nov. 9 (UPI)—U.S. Ambassador William J. Porter said today that the "final stage" of the Paris peace talks with North Vietnam is approaching, and that, very possibly, peace is just around the corner.

Mr. Porter said the U.S. peace talks had been "very much" advanced by President Nixon's victory two days ago. He said the talks were open, weekly peace talks ses-

sion here, were followed by similar comments from delegation spokesman David Lambertson following the meeting. He said:

"I am optimistic that an additional private meeting is going to take place relatively soon, and that the matters still unresolved will be taken care of and agreement will be reached."

Mr. Lambertson was referring to the private talks that in the past have been held by U.S. presidential adviser Henry Kissinger

with Le Duc Tho and Xuan Thuy, the two principal North Vietnamese negotiators.

Although Mr. Lambertson gave no indication when the new private talks might be held, informed sources have indicated that Wednesday was a likely date.

Reds Still Cool

Little of the U.S. optimism was shared by the Communist delegations in their public remarks. "Peace is not for tomorrow," said Nguyen Minh Ty, a North Vietnamese negotiator. He said it would not be "for tomorrow" so long as the United States refused to sign the peace agreement made public by Hanoi two weeks ago.

The United States "is indicated that it wants one more negotiating session before signing the agreement, and U.S. officials appeared confident today, despite the Communist public posture, that they were going to get it. President Nixon reflected this same optimism when he told the Washington Star-News in an interview four days ago that, "when I tell you I am completely confident that we are going to have a settlement, you can bank on it."

Neither Hanoi nor the Viet Cong replied directly at the press briefing today to questions about how Mr. Nixon's re-election might affect the remaining negotiations. Nguyen Thanh Le, the Hanoi spokesman, said only that "Vietnam's destiny is in Vietnamese hands" and did not depend on U.S. presidents. Ly Van Sau, the Viet Cong spokesman, remarked that the war already had gone on under four different U.S. presidents.

Despite the fact that these public sessions are quite obviously marking time while another secret session is being arranged, several points were made today by the various delegations regarding an eventual final agreement.

The South Vietnamese delegation again indicated its objections to any agreement that did not involve the withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam and restoration of the Demilitarized Zone. The delegation also called for direct contact with the U.S. president.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



"TURNING POINT"—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt discussing All-German treaty at press conference yesterday in Bonn with State Secretary Egon Bahr on his right.

Rights Unaffected by All-German Treaty

Text of Big-4 Declaration Is Issued

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Nov. 9 (UPI)—The World War II Big Four today revealed the text of a declaration asserting that their rights in Germany as wartime victors are not affected by the decision of East and West Germany to establish normal relations.

This declaration by the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union was contained in a single, tongue-twisting sentence of 107 carefully chosen words.

But, without it, the historic treaty initiated yesterday by the two Germanys as a means of resolving their long cold-war hostility could not have been concluded. To Chancellor Willy Brandt's West German government, it is an essential precondition for any formal relationship with East Germany.

That is because the West German Constitution forbids any Bonn government from recognizing the division of Germany as permanent. Bonn contends that final settlement of the German question can come only through a peace treaty with the four powers and that this imposes limits on the sovereignty of both Germanys.

Separate Membership
However, the treaty agreement calls for both German states to apply for separate membership in the United Nations. Since admission would imply that both are fully sovereign countries, Mr. Brandt requires the four-power statement to counter charges that the treaty violates the constitution.

The declaration, hammered out in two weeks of negotiation, covers this point by stating that the four powers will "support the applications" of both Germanys for UN membership.

But it then goes on to say that the four powers "affirm in this connection that this membership shall in no way affect the rights and responsibilities of the four powers and the corresponding, related quadripartite agreements, decisions and practices."

When the treaty is signed, both German governments will formally take note of the declaration. Diplomatic observers say that, under international law, this will make the declaration a part of the treaty and enable Mr. Brandt to contend that it is binding on both governments.

Despite this, however, there has been considerable question here about whether a maneuver of

such legal complexity will be understandable to the West German public and accepted by it as a proper safeguard.

The question is especially important right now because West Germany will hold national elections in 10 days. Many people have been expecting that the op-

position Christian Democrats and their chancellor candidate, Rainer Barzel, would attack the treaty as failing to protect the option of German reunification.

However, at a press conference today, a clearly jubilant Mr. Brandt said that he was confident that the treaty will withstand both constitutional and political challenge and that it meets the desires of the West German people.

In fact, the chancellor has made the upcoming elections into a sort of plebiscite on the treaty. He has pledged not to sign the treaty or submit it for parliamentary ratification until after a new government is chosen by the voters.

In other words, despite his disclaimers, Mr. Brandt has set the treaty up as a potential election issue and dared the opposition to attack it. From his comments today, he appeared quite confident that the majority of West Germans are behind the treaty and that the Christian Democrats will lose votes if they choose to oppose it.

So far, the indications are that the opposition has come to the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Lindsay Takes Stand of Sorts

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (UPI)—Politicians have ingenious ways of answering questions about their intentions without actually saying "no."

New York Mayor John V. Lindsay has come up with a new one.

Asked whether he still wanted to be president, Mr. Lindsay replied:

"I got washed out so badly in Florida and Wisconsin that if I said, yes, no one would believe me—including my wife, my four children and my three friends."

Fossil Find Jolts Ideas on Early Man



Richard Leakey displaying the reconstructed skull.

Israelis, Syria In Battles With Jets, Artillery

TEL AVIV, Nov. 9 (UPI)—The Israel-Syria border was the scene today of the fiercest battle in the 27 months of the Middle East cease-fire. Artillerymen on each side fired thousands of rounds. Israeli pilots reported two Syrian MIGs shot down, while Damascus said that four Israeli jets had been knocked out of the sky.

The fighting, which lasted all afternoon, began with an Israeli air attack against two front-line Syrian Army posts and ended at dusk following a dogfight high above the Syrian desert. Israel said that all of its planes returned safely from the mid-afternoon raid on the Syrian Army bases and from the pre-sunset dogfight.

A military spokesman said an Israeli soldier was killed and two civilians were wounded in the three-hour artillery duel along a 25-mile front, which Israel closed to civilian traffic pending further notice. The spokesman said the Syrian gunners concentrated their fire shelling between 2,000 and 3,000 rounds on the settlements of Ramat Maghshim and Ein Sivan on the Golan Heights.

Syria, in claiming four "kills" of Israeli aircraft, admitted that two of its own planes were downed.

Israel said its air raid against the Syrian Army posts was followed by the Syrians' artillery offensive, and this prompted counterfire by Israeli artillerymen. Then came the pre-sunset dogfight in the sky, Israel said.

Villages Damaged
The military spokesman here said that villagers in the settlements of Ramat Maghshim and Ein Sivan took shelter in bunkers during the artillery duel. Later, he said, they emerged to find "significant damage" to their homes, livestock and barns.

After the artillery exchange, he said, Israeli aircraft went across the frontier, this time to hit Syrian artillery and a surface-to-air missile base. The missile position was destroyed and there was "significant" damage to the Syrian artillery emplacements, the spokesman said.

At that point, he said, Syrian interceptor aircraft appeared. They outnumbered the Israeli planes, the spokesman said, but the Israelis knocked down two Syrian jets and "the rest of the Syrian planes escaped to their bases near Damascus."

It was the first downing of Syrian warplanes claimed by Israel since Sept. 9, when Israeli pilots reported shooting down three of four MIGs that swept over the Golan Heights, dropped enough to reduce inflation, and, in fact, would have been counterproductive.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.K. Curbs The Flow of Bank Funds

\$550 Million Frozen In Fight on Inflation

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Nov. 9 (UPI)—The British government today bolstered its 90-day freeze on wages and prices with new anti-inflation measures to limit growth in the money supply.

The announcement by the Bank of England was made after several politicians and economists had expressed concern that the country's money supply was significantly feeding inflation, now running at close to 8 percent a year. Some argued that limits on the amount of money circulating in the economy were more important than the "standstill" on wages and prices.

The action today, described by an official as "fine tuning," came in the form of a call to banks for "special deposits" to be frozen with the Bank of England. Officials estimated that about \$550 million would be drained from reserves of banks and finance houses.

There also could produce higher interest rates, charges which are free of controls under the wage-price freeze.

Bankers withheld comment on that possibility, saying they were studying the possible results of the government decision to freeze the special deposits.

Since announcing the curbs on wages, prices, rents and dividends on Monday, government officials have argued that they had no alternative. They asserted that reliance on a restrictive monetary policy would not have been enough to reduce inflation, and, in fact, would have been counterproductive.

'Cost-Push Inflation'
Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in the House of Commons that a money-supply curb, by itself, "does not get at the root of the kind of cost-push inflation which we have in this country and that it can work only by reducing activity and keeping men out of jobs." He added, however, that the government would move to moderate the growth of the money supply in relation to the wage-price freeze.

The decision announced today was in line with that official view. Spokesmen said the special deposits were aimed at keeping the "status quo" in the supply of money rather than bringing about a net drop in the amount available for lending.

They explained that, if the Bank of England had not acted, bank liquidity would have jumped significantly in December. This is partly because one of the big government loans is due to become a reserve asset for the banks, thus increasing their ability to lend.

Officials also made the point that the move, which they said was carefully shaped to conform to a 5 percent growth rate, was in accordance with the view of Common Market finance ministers.

The pound lost ground again today, falling 0.65 of a cent to \$2.3450.

The money-flow curtailment was reflected in the Stock Exchange, where shares in banks and financing companies stumbled lower. About 300 banks and finance firms will be affected by the call for special deposits. Half the deposits are required on Nov. 30, the remainder on Dec. 14.

Dec. 4 Set for Start Of Calley's Appeal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Army Court of Military Review will open hearings Dec. 4 on 1st Lt. William Calley's appeal of his murder conviction in the My Lai massacre case.

The hearing is part of the long procedure under which Calley's conviction is reviewed up through the chain of command. He is under house arrest at Fort Benning, Ga., awaiting the outcome of his appeal from a court-martial conviction for the murder of 22 South Vietnamese civilians at My Lai in March, 1968.

Gen. Haig Arrives Today

Thieu Extolls Nixon, U.S. Support

By Thomas W. Lippman

N. Nov. 9 (UPI)—The government put on a new optimism, determination, faith in U.S. support it prepared for a re-

settlement of the Vietnam conflict.

Alexander Haig, chief of White House foreign policy, arrived here today morning for a round of talks with Nguyen Van Thieu and other leaders.

Haig, who is here to meet Mr. Thieu and his staff shortly after his arrival.

Haig's visit is part of a series of visits by Mr. Kissinger, who is here to meet Mr. Thieu and his staff shortly after his arrival.

Haig's visit is part of a series of visits by Mr. Kissinger, who is here to meet Mr. Thieu and his staff shortly after his arrival.

Haig's visit is part of a series of visits by Mr. Kissinger, who is here to meet Mr. Thieu and his staff shortly after his arrival.

Haig's visit is part of a series of visits by Mr. Kissinger, who is here to meet Mr. Thieu and his staff shortly after his arrival.

Haig's visit is part of a series of visits by Mr. Kissinger, who is here to meet Mr. Thieu and his staff shortly after his arrival.

Haig's visit is part of a series of visits by Mr. Kissinger, who is here to meet Mr. Thieu and his staff shortly after his arrival.

Haig's visit is part of a series of visits by Mr. Kissinger, who is here to meet Mr. Thieu and his staff shortly after his arrival.

Haig's visit is part of a series of visits by Mr. Kissinger, who is here to meet Mr. Thieu and his staff shortly after his arrival.

Haig's visit is part of a series of visits by Mr. Kissinger, who is here to meet Mr. Thieu and his staff shortly after his arrival.

Haig's visit is part of a series of visits by Mr. Kissinger, who is here to meet Mr. Thieu and his staff shortly after his arrival.

To Prevent Threat to Re-Election

Nixon Is Said to Have Decided To Avoid Truce Before Nov. 7

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (UPI)—President Nixon never intended to put the draft Vietnam peace plan into force Oct. 31, one week before the election, according to sources inside the administration.

The administration, according to these sources, planned to play North Vietnam past Tuesday's election in secret bargaining, to complete the accord at a less hazardous date.

Reasons for this strategy, it is said, were: to prevent North Vietnam from exploiting a sudden pre-election cease-fire; to avoid danger to the Saigon government of President Nguyen Van Thieu and his re-election.

If the Vietnam peace plan had gone into effect on Oct. 31, as projected in the last of several shifting timetables in the draft accord, administration sources now acknowledge, Mr. Nixon would have been exposed to a "messy" situation during the critical week before the presidential election.

The cease-fire was bound to be less than 100 percent secure, for no cease-fire in Vietnam ever will be inviolate, administration officials concede. In the week before the U.S. election, it is said, Mr. Nixon would have been exposed to the charge that he rushed into an insecure pact for political purposes and that the agreement was being visibly breached.

Charge of Duplicitous
As a result, it is said, the President chose instead to expose himself to what he regarded as the lesser hazard of a charge of duplicity by North Vietnam.

That charge did come, in North Vietnam's first disclosure of the summary of the nine-point peace plan on Oct. 26, when it had been concluded that it had been outmaneuvered in its strategy for concluding an accord before the election to pin down Mr. Nixon.

North Vietnam charged on Oct. 26 that the United States three times had agreed to a sequence

of dates for concluding the agreement, including dates for presidential envoy Henry A. Kissinger to initial the accord in Hanoi, and a series of dates for a signing ceremony by foreign ministers in Paris.

By backing out of the agreement Oct. 23 on grounds of "difficulties in Saigon," Hanoi charged, the United States had revealed that its real goal was "to drag out the talks so as to deceive public opinion and to cover up its scheme of maintaining the Saigon puppet administration for the purposes of continued war of aggression in Vietnam and Indochina."

North Vietnam has intensified that accusation since the proposed Oct. 31 signing date. Its official newspaper, *Nhan Dan*, charged yesterday that the United States is "plotting some kind of double dealing . . . stepping up

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Nixon Outlines His Goals for Second Term

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—President Nixon foresees an exciting second term in which he will press major reforms for a trimmer federal government and foster more self-reliance by the American people.

And he hopes, Mr. Nixon said, to lead the nation out of a crisis of the spirit—the whole era of permissiveness—toward "a new feeling of responsibility, a new feeling of self-discipline."

The Washington Star-News quoted Mr. Nixon today on his philosophy of government and his outlook for the next four years in a copyrighted story by Garnett D. Horner, his veteran White House correspondent.

Mr. Horner interviewed Mr. Nixon at San Clemente, Calif., for nearly an hour Sunday. The newspaper also published a lengthy transcript which it said quoted all of the President's remarks of substance except for two brief comments that Mr. Nixon put off the record.

The President referred only

President Nixon's plans to reorganize the government may affect thousands in the federal bureaucracy. Page 3.

briefly to the current Vietnam negotiations.

"I am completely confident that we are going to have a settlement. You can bank on it," he said.

On foreign policy generally, he also forecast "an exciting period" ahead, though not "as spectacular as the year 1972" with its Moscow and Peking summit meetings.

He said that his second term will accomplish more than the first in foreign affairs because it will build on his initial steps. He spoke of forthcoming negotiations concerning Europe, of more strategic arms talks with the Russians, of a fresh effort for a Middle East settlement.

Mainly, Mr. Nixon dealt with the domestic scene, indicating a conservative—he called it basi-

cally centrist—course for the next four years.

Going beyond yesterday's White House announcement of a planned shakeup in the administration's executive staff, Mr. Nixon said:

"If you look at the Nixon proposals in the first four years . . . when you look at them over the next four years, this will be known as an administration which advocated—and if we get proper support in the Congress—more significant reform than any administration since Franklin Roosevelt's in 1932; but in a different direction."

country and which will make government leaner, but in a sense will make it stronger. After all, fat government is weak—in handling the problems."

"It is our responsibility," he said, "to find a way to reform our government institutions so that this new spirit of independence, self-reliance, pride that I sense in the American people can be nurtured."

The Star-News account quoted these highlights from Mr. Nixon's remarks:

● The election was settled the day Democratic Sen. George McGovern was nominated for President. Sen. McGovern's views "probably did not represent even a majority of Democrats. They certainly represented a minority of the country."

● The second round of U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks starting Nov. 22 will be more important than the first series, which produced agree-

Countries Get Invitations to Peace Talks

J. Nov. 9 (AP)—The government today invited 34 nations to attend peace talks for the security and cooperation scheduled to start in Geneva.

Invitations were sent to representatives of countries as Helsinki, India, Iran, the only country not to reply to the invitation, the U.S. announced.

European security conference proposed to start in Geneva, Vienna and other cities mentioned as

hosts for the talks. The U.S. expects about 1,000 to 15,000 delegates to attend the talks. The U.S. expects about 1,000 to 15,000 delegates to attend the talks.

Six Wounded in Gun Battles

300-Pound Bomb Explodes In Belfast Security Area

BELFAST, Nov. 9 (UPI)—A 300-pound bomb exploded in the center of Belfast today, sending shoppers scurrying for cover, the British Army said.

Gun battles broke out across the provincial capital and at least three women, two soldiers and one gunman were wounded by gunfire in five areas of the city, a military spokesman said.

The burst of violence followed the capture of the suspected commander of the 1st Belfast Battalion of the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing and four of his staff officers.

The bomb exploded in a multi-story car park in heavily guarded College Square, severely damaging nearby buildings. No injuries were reported.

The two soldiers were hit after they were lured into an ambush at a Falls Road bar by a false telephone report, a spokesman said. "When they arrived at the bar in the Roman Catholic district, they came under a hail of gunfire," he said.

Five Cars Struck

As the patrol pulled back, an armored car picking up the wounded went out of control under heavy fire and smashed into five cars before driving out of range.

In another Falls Road incident, paratroopers shot two women and a 15-year-old gunman.

One of the women was critically wounded by a stray bullet. Soldiers shot the other when she ignored orders to halt after picking up the wounded gunman's pistol and running away.

A third woman in the Protestant Sandymount area was hit by a bullet fired by gunmen shooting at an army post.

Other gun battles also broke out in the Catholic Ardoyne and New Lodge Road areas and on Divis Street near the city center.

The army spokesman reported no injuries in these battles but said stray bullets from the Divis Street exchange ricocheted into a nearby shopping street, causing pedestrians to seek cover.

Two Ground Forays

One raid, Tuesday night, involved the planting of a mine that wounded one civilian tractor driver, the Israeli spokesman said. In the second, a pre-dawn mission today, Israeli troops foiled an attempted ambush against them by 19 guerrillas using mortars and bazookas, the aide here stated.

Almost three hours after the Israeli Air Force's counterstrike, he said, the Syrians opened up with their 100-mm and 120-mm guns, drawing return salvos from Israeli artillery.

The command said its warplanes went to work an hour later on four Syrian front-line positions, two artillery bases, about six miles from the front and on the surface-to-air missile base 12 miles to the Syrian rear.

The spokesman, a senior officer, said that what happens next depends on whether Syria decides to curtail the activities of Arab guerrillas against Israel and Israeli troops.

"Our approach to the problem is clear," he said. "As long as the Syrians keep the border closed, we will do nothing. If they open the border or open fire, we will do something about it."

"The Syrians must ask themselves what they may suffer tomorrow if they continue to let the terrorists cross their border."

Soviet Jew Gets Army Exemption

MOSCOW, Nov. 9 (UPI)—Soviet authorities today released a 22-year-old Moscow Jew and would-be emigrant to Israel from a psychiatric hospital and told him he would not have to serve in the army after all.

Andrei Dubrov told newsmen that a medical commission examined him and pronounced him mentally unfit for military service. He said he did not know whether authorities would return the emigration visa for Israel granted last month to him and his mother and later rescinded.

Mr. Dubrov was given his call-up papers shortly after he and his mother were stripped of the visa. He briefly went into hiding but was arrested at a friend's home and put into the hospital.

Henry Ford Visits Spain

MADRID, Nov. 9 (UPI)—Henry Ford Ltd today paid visits to Spanish Vice-President Luis Carrero Blanco and Industry Minister Jose Maria Lopez de Letona amid speculation that Mr. Ford planned to manufacture cars in Spain.

Wally Findlay Galleries International New York - Chicago - Palm Beach - Paris 2, Av. Montaigne, Paris-8

PORTRAITS by Vidal-Quadras

Nov. 10 - Dec. 5 special showing VLAMINCK VALTAT GUILLAUMIN

European Masters Impressionists Fauves Post-Impressionists

Exclusive representative of 30 artists featuring SIMBARI, MAIK, SEBIRE, LE PHO Tel. 225.70.74 Mon. thru Sat. 10 a.m.-7 p.m.

UN Debate Starts on Terrorism

Definition of Term Is Seen as Difficult

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 9 (Reuters).—Debate opened today on the problem of international terrorism with an assurance that all 132 members condemn it in principle.

But the chairman of the General Assembly's Legal Committee, Eric Suy of Belgium, said it was most difficult to define international terrorism precisely.

Reporting to the committee on consultations he has held since the item was included in the committee agenda six weeks ago, Mr. Suy urged members to focus their discussions on the problem of definition and how to carry the issue a stage further through a study by some other UN organ.

"If delegations are willing to remove the discussion from the political arena and have a very full exchange of opinions, a decision could emerge very rapidly," he said.

Legislative Measures

He said there appeared to be no objection to the idea that after the current debate the Assembly might request member states "to introduce appropriate measures to combat international terrorism in their national legislation."

His consultations also indicated that delegations would agree that the Assembly should appeal to all states to become parties to existing international conventions on the question—such as those on hijacking.

The United States, which took the lead in supporting Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's submission of the item to the Assembly agenda, wants an international conference called next year to prepare a convention against terrorism and has offered a resolution in those terms to the committee.

Fossil Points To Man's Age

(Continued from Page 1) dated about one million years ago.

Now, he told newsmen, he has found skull and leg bones of an upright biped "who was 'definitely' of the genus Homo, though different from Homo erectus of about one million years ago and from Homo sapiens of today."

"Earliest Evidence"

He said this early Homo species lived at the same time Australopithecus did and that Australopithecus "can be excluded from our line of ancestry."

He said the skull "is the earliest most complete evidence we have of the genus Homo."

He said that although it was man-like it did not resemble any existing racial type more than another.

"What is important about the skull," he said, "is that previously it was believed that man's brain was limited to no more than about 600-cc. capacity until about two million years ago. 'Here we have an 800-cc. skull certainly earlier than 2.6 million years.' Present-day man, he said, has a capacity of about 1,400 cubic centimeters."

He said the limb bones were almost identical with those of modern man.

"It is strongly probable that Homo, this skull, and Australopithecus had a common ancestor," Mr. Leakey said. "As we go on with our research and go further back in time, we shall hope to find this ancestral stock. Whether it would be more ape-like or man-like I wouldn't like to say."

Complete Mystery

"How they got the explosives into the complete mystery," a spokesman said. "It is going to require an investigation."

The army also reported that soldiers today had discovered and defused a 700-pound bomb, the largest yet found in Northern Ireland.

"If it had gone off, the bomb would have blown a big Saracen truck for a long distance—and killed everyone in it," an officer said.

Soldiers found the bomb in a culvert on a country road near Rosslea, County Fermanagh, on the border with the Irish Republic as they were investigating an abandoned truck. Wires from the bomb led across the border.

"Quite obviously, it was an attempt to lure us to the explosive," the officer said.

Doctor Says Lansky Has Heart Problem

MIAMI, Nov. 9 (UPI)—Meyer Lansky, 70, the reputed financial adviser of the American underworld, was reported to be in satisfactory condition today in the Mount Sinai Medical Center where he is undergoing treatment for "cardiac insufficiency."

A Miami heart specialist said that cardiac insufficiency is a "general term for heart failure." Lansky's heart "may be playing out," the specialist said.

Lansky is free on \$250,000 bond and a signed recognizance note of \$400,000 on charges of contempt of a federal grand jury, skimming proceeds from gambling operations at the Flamingo Hotel in Las Vegas and having his income tax returns falsified.

Japan Embassy for China

TOKYO, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira told parliament today that the government would be able to open an embassy in Peking early next year. The two countries established diplomatic relations in September.

Italian Aide to Romania

ROME, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—Italian Foreign Minister Giuseppe Medici went to Bucharest today for a three-day official visit during which he will have talks with Romanian leaders including President Nicolae Ceausescu.

F-5s 'Borrowed' From Iran Reach South Vietnam

SAIGON, Nov. 9 (UPI)—The U.S. Air Force has completed delivery to South Vietnam of F-5 aircraft "borrowed" from Iran.

About 30 of the F-5 fighter-bombers, the sources said, may have arrived from Iran aboard huge Air Force C-5A transport planes. The planes can carry up to three F-5s, the sources said.

Altogether, the sources said, Iran, South Korea and Taiwan are expected to "loan" South Vietnam 120 F-5s. Delivery of aircraft from other countries is expected to require five to seven days more.

The United States is bringing in different types and amounts of war material to the South Vietnamese armed forces ahead of any cease-fire because the proposed agreement would limit arms deliveries to replacement of existing equipment.

Michel Swiss

PERFUMES-GLOVES BAGS-TIES-GIFTS SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT 18 Rue de la Paix - PARIS Tel. CEC 53-36

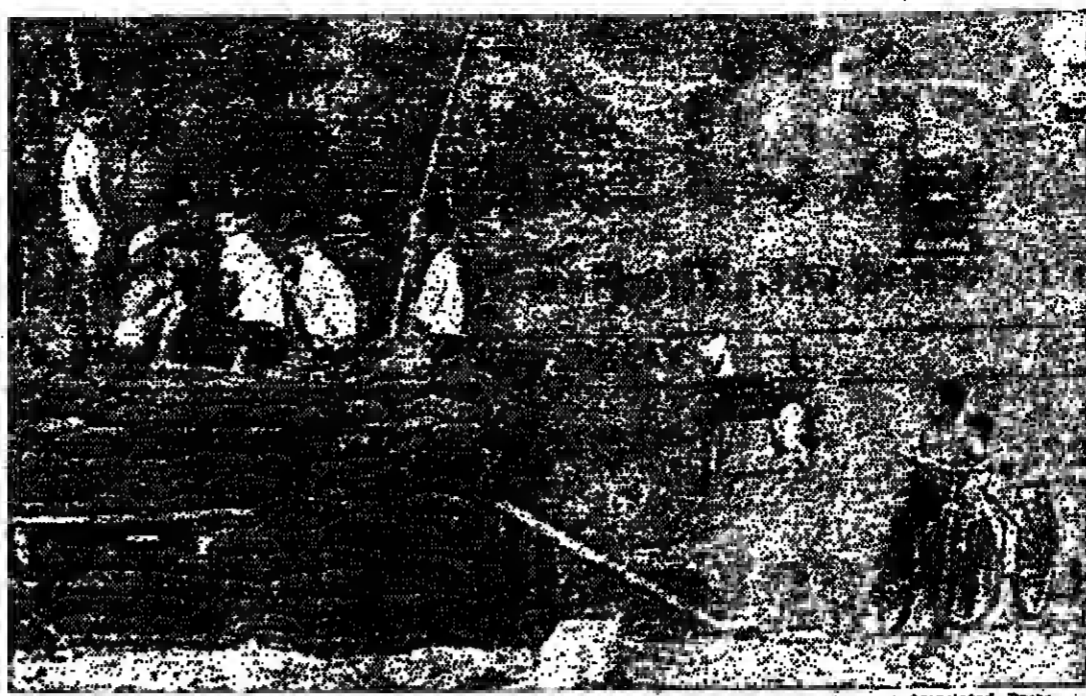
la chrysothèque ZOLOTAS has pleasure in announcing that its original jewelry creations are now exclusively on sale in GENEVA

at "COLLET" 8, place du Molard

ATHENS 10 Panepistimiou Av

PARIS 370 rue Saint-Honoré

SAINT-TROPEZ 8 rue du Clocher LYON 17 rue de la République



WAR GAMES—South Vietnamese youngsters playing atop fortified bunker built of sandbags along Route 13 north of Saigon. Manned bunkers help slow infiltration in area.

Claiming U.S. Agreed in Truce Pact

Reds Say South Must Free Its Prisoners

SAIGON, Nov. 9 (UPI)—The North Vietnamese Communist party newspaper said yesterday that the draft agreement that was to have been signed Oct. 31 provided for the release of all military and civilian political prisoners in South Vietnamese prisons—a provision whose existence was specifically denied by American officials.

Presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, in an Oct. 26 Washington news conference at which he explained the agreement, said it provided that the release of South Vietnamese civilians in Saigon's prisons "should be determined through a negotiation among the Vietnamese parties, so that the return of our prisoners is not conditional on the disposition of Vietnamese prisoners in Vietnamese jails on both sides of the conflict."

An editorial in the party newspaper, Nhan Dan, broadcast over the Hanoi radio in English and monitored here, said that release of political prisoners in the South was a "pressing demand" and continued:

"The Vietnam issue cannot be solved peacefully without eliminating at the same time the origins of the war, namely the U.S. aggression and the U.S.-Saigon policy of terror and oppression."

Geneva Pact Cited

"This is the very reason why the agreement which should have been signed between Vietnam and the United States provides for the release of all captured patriots and military men and the civilian internees," which under Article 216 of the Geneva agreements, "means all persons who have in any way contributed to the political and armed struggle between the two parties."

Since the actual text of the draft Washington-Hanoi accord had not been made public, the broadcast could be a reply to a point American officials have been making—to try to convince President Nguyen Van Thieu that his Communist enemies have in effect abandoned their prisoners—or it could be reassuring to Communists in the South who may have been disheartened by Mr. Kissinger's version.

The broadcast yesterday was insistent, however, saying that

"all those illegally imprisoned in South Vietnam must be set free. This is a pressing demand and an earnest desire of all Vietnamese."

Nhan Dan also charged that there was a campaign by the Saigon government "to secretly dispose of patriots illegally kept in over 1,000 jails in South Vietnam."

"In the past two weeks," it said, "puppet police conducted nearly 20,000 raids in the areas under their control, arresting nearly 5,000 people and turning down several hundred others."

The broadcast alleged that "assassinations" of prisoners were taking place.

South Vietnamese prisons are not open to Western journalists, but investigation by The New York Times over the last few

weeks, through South Vietnamese opposition movements in contact with political prisoners, uncovered no evidence of deliberate killings in prisons.

No Comment by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (UPI)—The Nixon administration had no formal comment on the Nhan Dan editorial, but officials noted that the prisoner issue was a sensitive one for North Vietnam.

They said that Mr. Kissinger correctly explained the provisions in the nine-point draft agreement.

The officials said that Hanoi can be expected to bring all possible pressure on Saigon to release pro-Communist prisoners, and they termed the Nhan Dan editorial part of this campaign.

No Major Hanoi Units Cross DMZ, U.S. Sources Report

By Michael Getler

SAIGON, Nov. 9 (UPI)—While Hanoi continues to push military supplies down through North Vietnam and along the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos, U.S. intelligence sources here report there has been "no significant movement of major units" across the Demilitarized Zone into South Vietnam recently.

These sources discount reports last week from Washington which claimed that Hanoi had sent a fresh armored regiment with about 100 tanks and 100 armored personnel carriers across the buffer zone into South Vietnam's northernmost province.

According to intelligence sources here, a North Vietnamese armored unit which appears to be a regimental size—normally about 3,000 men—or smaller and contains 12 tanks, has moved southward within North Vietnam but its current position is still "well above" the Demilitarized Zone.

News accounts from Washington last Saturday, citing senior U.S. military advisers as the source, reported that the armor had already moved across the DMZ into South Vietnam's Quang Tri Province.

These accounts appeared at the same time as the full dimensions of the huge U.S. effort to rush additional arms to South Vietnam before a cease-fire deadline were becoming known.

Observers here say there is no way to tell at this point if the armor will move further south and actually cross into Quang Tri, but some speculate that movement of such a unit across the buffer zone would expose it to aerial bombardment for little military gain at this time.

Another possibility is that Hanoi may want to strengthen its position near Laos and the DMZ or that it may seek to slip the armor units into the South just before a cease-fire is actually agreed to, so as to reduce the chance of heavy losses due to air attack.

On the other hand, U.S. intelligence sources here have said earlier that there were indications in September and early October that Hanoi had already alerted at least some of its units in South Vietnam's northernmost provinces—where the bulk of the North Vietnamese Army is concentrated—that they may be pulled out as part of a forthcoming cease-fire.

Text of Big-4 Declaration Is Released

(Continued from Page 1) Mr. Brandt himself got in a job at Mr. Brandt's side at his press conference. The chancellor said, "There is no logic in saying that the voters must decide about the treaty but that the Christian Democrats don't have to make a decision."

To sum up the feeling among political observers here is that the treaty represents a clear plus for Mr. Brandt. And, since the ballot-

ing Nov. 19 is expected to be very close, it could represent the difference that means his re-election as chancellor.

"The task of the 1970s is to seek peace and to make peace secure," the chancellor also said today. "It is the great opportunity of our times—and here I agree with the old and the new President Nixon—to bring about a new era of secure peace."

He said that the East-West German treaty represented "an important contribution to the united efforts of all our allies to achieve a settlement with our neighbors in the East."

"To this extent, the cold war is ended," he said.

Nixon's Truce Plan Reported

(Continued from Page 1) The Nixon administration has insisted that it was and is sincere about concluding an agreement and continues to express "confidence" that this will be accomplished in coming weeks.

All the time-tables for concluding the agreement, U.S. officials insist, were, in the diplomatic phrase, "ad referendum"—subject to concurrence by South Vietnam and final approval in Washington.

Mr. Nixon yesterday dispatched Mr. Kissinger's deputy, Gen. Alexander Haig, to Saigon for another round of talks in preparation for anticipated negotiations between Mr. Kissinger and North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho.

Unofficial claims, meanwhile, are circulating here that Mr. Kissinger went beyond Mr. Nixon's intentions in his attempt to induce South Vietnam to come to an agreement by Oct. 31, and that Mr. Nixon himself pulled back from this arrangement.

No direct comment was available immediately from the White House but officials there earlier this week scoffed at rumors that there was a breach between the President and Mr. Kissinger. All the President's statements about the negotiations, informed sources said, have been processed through Mr. Kissinger's office.

British Renew Rhodesia Curbs

LONDON, Nov. 9 (UPI)—Parliament voted tonight to renew for another year Britain's sanctions on its breakaway colony of Rhodesia.

The vote in the House of Commons was 288 to 29, a government majority of 257.

The vote in the House of Lords was 159 to 43, a government majority of 116.

A government soldier who defected to the Viet Cong set off a bomb that blew up a bridge a closed traffic on the vital north-south Highway 1, about 10 miles south of Da Nang, field reports said. The turncoat was wounded and captured as he tried to escape.

But Still Raids N. Vietnam

U.S. Diverts Its Air Effort, Doubles Strikes Over Laos

SAIGON, Nov. 9 (AP)—With bombing halted above the 20th parallel in North Vietnam, the United States has shifted much of its air effort to other parts of Indochina and has doubled the number of strikes in northern Laos in support of government troops there, senior U.S. officials disclosed today.

For the seventh successive day, U.S. B-52 saturation bombers kept up heavy strikes on both sides of the Demilitarized Zone in continuing efforts to hunt a pre-emptive North Vietnamese supply buildup.

Nearly 70 B-52s unleashed more than 2,000 tons of bombs on Communist positions in the southern panhandle of North Vietnam, in the Demilitarized Zone, itself, and between the buffer zone and Quang Tri, 19 miles to the south.

Typhoon Pamela

For the second day in a row, however, Typhoon Pamela cut into strikes by smaller tactical fighter bombers over North Vietnam and only 80 were reported in the southern panhandle yesterday. On Tuesday, only 20 were flown.

In South Vietnam, a U.S. Marine Corps A-4 Skyhawk blew a tire and crashed in flames on takeoff from Bien Hoa Air Base, the U.S. Command said. The pilot was not hurt.

Informants in Da Nang said that the heavy strikes were undertaken after many new sightings of North Vietnamese vehicles, trucks, tanks, armored personnel carriers and artillery pieces.

In the last seven days, the B-52s have flown more than 400 strikes along the northern frontier, dropping more than 12,000 tons of bombs on Communist supply points.

The senior U.S. officials said that the bombing halt above the 20th parallel imposed by Washington last month during critical peace negotiations limits air strikes only geographically and not in numbers.

Dry-Season Offensive

They said that additional air strikes were being made in the Saigon region and that the air effort had been doubled in the Plain des Jarres region in northern Laos, where North Vietnam has launched its dry-season offensive.

Both B-52 heavy bombers and smaller tactical fighter-bombers are being used to support the Laotian government.

Radio Hanoi claimed that another F-111 fighter-bomber had been shot down over North Vietnam Tuesday. A broadcast monitored in Hong Kong said that the swing-wing plane had been shot down over Nghe An Province.

The North Vietnamese radio charged again that American air strikes in South Vietnam were inflicting severe property losses. It said that artillery and air strikes including B-52 bomber raids last month killed or wounded many civilians and destroyed more than two-thirds of the people's property and crops in one region north of Saigon.

The Saigon Command reported that North Vietnamese and Viet Cong attacks across South Vietnam during the 24-hour period ending at dawn today had dropped by about a third over recent days to 65, the lowest number since Oct. 19.

But North Vietnamese forces raised about 1,000 artillery, rocket and mortar shells into government positions in and around Quang Tri. This was significant ammunition stores covering an area the size of three city blocks had been kept at the dump. Two South Vietnamese soldiers were reported wounded in the explosions.

First reports said the dump had been hit by Communist fire but later indications were that the blasts were set off in an accident or by some other cause.

Farther north, a South Vietnamese airborne unit's fuel depot was destroyed by fire and 8,000 liters of gasoline and 2,500 liters of oil were lost. The cause of the fire was unknown. The depot was one mile southwest of My Chanh.

A government soldier who defected to the Viet Cong set off a bomb that blew up a bridge a closed traffic on the vital north-south Highway 1, about 10 miles south of Da Nang, field reports said. The turncoat was wounded and captured as he tried to escape.

The Saigon Command report that Communist-led troops penetrated a hamlet 25 miles north of Saigon but were driven out. Several small firefights were reported along Highway closer to Saigon. A Communist said that 22 Communists were killed, while government forces were five men killed and wounded.

The South Vietnamese command reported its highest weekly casualties since the second week of August: 59 killed, 2,548 wounded and 12 missing. The South Vietnamese said that 2,291 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed and 107 captured during the week.

'Final Stage' In Paris Talk

(Continued from Page 1) tacts between Saigon and Hanoi before an agreement is signed straighten out their differences. U.S. Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., Kissinger's assistant, will arrive in Saigon tomorrow to hammer out remaining U.S. South Vietnamese differences and perhaps set the stage for a final visit to Saigon by Mr. Kissinger.

Both sides continued to be preoccupied with questions arms supplies at today's session. The Communists charged: Washington was sending tons of armaments daily to Saigon, and that South Vietnamese air force was being increased from 38 to 53 squadrons, a heavy tank regiment from 1 to four.

Mr. Sau said that much of equipment was "completely by the South Vietnamese, that in many cases Saigon was incapable of using and maintaining it, which would provide pretext for a continued U.S. presence."

Mr. Porter admitted to the United States was strengthening Saigon's forces as said that Hanoi was doing the same for the Viet Cong. He said these supply efforts a set of affairs which would be halved by both sides as soon as a settlement is reached. Mr. Fu said.

Both the U.S. and Communist sides hinted that there could be changes in the signing of peace agreement, which, according to Hanoi, was to have been initiated in Hanoi by the United States and North Vietnam. Then signed, both bilaterally and quadrilaterally in Paris. One possibility, according to some sources, is that the U.S.-North Vietnamese initiative be done in Paris and be followed by a triple quadripartite signing.

The four delegations agreed to meet again next Thursday for regular weekly session.

Weather

ALGAYE..... 18 64 Sunny
ANTWERP..... 12 54 Very cl
ANKARA..... 12 54 Sunny
ATHENS..... 18 66 Sunny
BERLIN..... 26 Sunny
BRISBANE..... 15 20 Partly Cl
BRUSSELS..... 10 50 Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES..... 12 54 Partly d
CAIRO..... 28 77 Partly d
CARACAS..... 19 73 Partly d
COPENHAGEN..... 10 50 Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL..... 18 64 Cloudy
DUBLIN..... 12 54 Rain
EDINBURGH..... 8 49 Rain
FLORENCE..... 16 61 Cloudy
FRANKFURT..... 8 46 Rain
GENOVA..... 8 49 Rain
HAMBURG..... 6 49 Cloudy
HARARE..... 16 61 Sunny
LAS PALMAS..... 18 64 Sunny
LONDON..... 18 64 Sunny
LISBON..... 9 48 Very cl
MADRID..... 14 59 Very cl
MILAN..... 14 59 Very cl
MONTREAL..... 5 37 Cloudy
MOSCOW..... 5 41 Cloudy
MUNICH..... 12 54 Partly d
NEW YORK..... 11 52 Cloudy
NICE..... 27 83 Cloudy
OSLO..... 14 50 Very cl
PARIS..... 23 54 Cloudy
PRAGUE..... 12 54 Cloudy
ROME..... 16 59 Sunny
SOFIA..... 15 59 Sunny
STOCKHOLM..... 9 49 Cloudy
TUNIS..... 26 82 Sunny
VENEZIA..... 11 52 Cloudy
VIENNA..... 10 50 Partly d
WASHINGTON..... 14 58 Sunny
ZURICH..... 9 48 Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. City at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT)

Waterloo Scene on £5 Notes Questioned in House of Lords

LONDON, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—Pictures on a banknote showing British troops "blowing the French Army to pieces" at the battle of Waterloo were not suitable for a country joining the Common Market, it was claimed in the House of Lords today.

Labor member Lord Letherland asked: "Should we not do everything we can to insure the best possible relations with the French people?"

He asked the government to agree to change the bellicose design on the five-pound note.

"It is somewhat tactless to print on the back of the note a picture of British gunners blowing the French Army to pieces and accompanying it with a large portrait of the Duke of Wellington," Lord Letherland said.

Replying for the government, Lord Jellicoe said there was no reason to alter the design. It was a matter for the Bank of England, which had decided to have a portrait of an "illustrious British personage."

on Begins rch for ew Team

ment Changes
ffect Thousands

Spencer Rich

ISLAYNE, Fla., Nov. 9 (AP).—President Nixon's plans to reorganize the government during his second term have far beyond the top and White House level of thousands of jobs in the federal bureaucracy, aides indicated here.

ry extensive, there's no about it," White House secretary Ron Ziegler told.

gler also said that the plans on the "whole" restructuring and reorganization during the second term will be "quite far along by then." He will be well into this before the Congress.

that, wherever legally organizational changes are under the President's authority, without asking the Congress.

gler announced yesterday that presidential appointments had been asked to submit resignations to President reorganization.

Mr. Ziegler emphasized that resignations had been asked not only of cabinet and White House staff, but also of sub-cabinet-level appointments like under assistant secretaries, bureau chiefs, but also of C (personnel), those who have an appointment by the President or a cabinet.

re about 1,400 to 1,500 Schedule C jobs—non-political, policy-making appointments. They are replaced only by presidential or departmental takes office. This 800, coupled with direct appointments and White House, would put the numerical forced resignations over 2,000.

gler emphasized today that no decisions had been made on what government agencies would be reorganized or which of the thousands of resignation letters would be accepted by the President.

beyond individuals. It's of form," he told reporters. No decisions have been made.

he said the President's meeting with top aides organization problem and at again late today with a top White House assistant, R. Haldeman, and Haldeman.

He intends to have a very intensive as-adding to reorganization during the second term," Mr. Ziegler said.

Mr. Ziegler said many of the "I'll be of a kind that at into effect by the himself, while others will be congressional as-

that the President had reorganization requests a two years ago. None these called for reorganization of seven departments.

ew ones.

the changes recommended by Mr. Nixon under that first proposed two o by a government re-commission headed by President Herbert

er denied that General of Edward Cole had the job of secretary Present Secretary of

of Sylvia R. Laird and of Housing George e two cabinet mem-ave long been expect-hat their resignations once Mr. Nixon was

Var Groups
ten to Take
reets Again

TON, Nov. 9 (AP).—voters, confused and phony peace promises, mass street demonstrations, Vietnam war is not n, anti-war leaders yesterday in the wake Nixon's landslide vic-

here will be an angry said Dr. Benjamin ran as a presidential or the People's party, nity aspect, a re-street actions if the ended in the future," said Jerry Gor-

adicator of the Na-action Coalition, the argest anti-war unit.

fact, plans mass ons in 20 cities in-ashington, on Nov. 18, continued U.S. bomb-



MOVING OUT—Protesting American Indians carrying supplies as they leave Bureau of Indian Affairs on Wednesday. They had occupied the building since last Thursday.

News Analysis

Democrats Strong Despite Debacle

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP).—No political party has ever been dealt such a devastating presidential defeat and yet emerged in such a strong position as the Democrats.

Perhaps the most remarkable aspect of the 1972 election centers on the relative strengths and weaknesses of the two major parties. In party terms, as distinguished from personal factors at the presidential level, the Democrats remain the solid political majority.

The Democrats thus face the future with at least as much assurance as the Republicans. But they also face serious problems—problems over ideological approaches, national leaders, party structure and philosophy, and the shattering, in the presidential race, of the old winning coalition based on big city voters, working people, the ethnic groups, the small farmers and the once Solid South.

They must reconcile, if they can, the Wallace wing on the right, the Kennedy-McCarthy-McGovern wing on the left, the George Meany-Richard Daley group of pragmatic regulars in the middle, and attract back the traditionally Democratic groups of Roman Catholics, blue-collar workers, Jews and older voters that defected so notably at the national level on Tuesday.

In the end, their presidential candidate held out to only one major group that has helped the Democrats capture the White House in the recent past—the blacks. As expected, blacks in the big city centers supported Sen. George McGovern by an estimated 4-to-1 margin. But even the black vote cannot be taken for granted.

Not-So-Solid Blacks

One of the more striking facts to come out of the Tuesday results deals with the performance of black middle-class voters, as compared with blacks in the inner cities. While the inner city vote remained solid for Sen. McGovern, it is estimated as much as a third of the more affluent black voters went for President Nixon.

At this point, only one Democratic figure seems able to appeal to so many disparate factions: Sen. Edward M. Kennedy.

In voter surveys for The Washington Post this year, Sen. Kennedy clearly emerged as the strongest potential Democrat in 1972 and beyond. A Harris Poll released yesterday shows Sen. Kennedy beating Spiro Agnew by 51 to 43 in a hypothetical presidential trial heat in 1976.

Probably next in national prominence among the Democrats is Sen. Walter F. Mondale.

Schmitts, Spock
Fare Badly in
Popular Vote

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Four years ago, Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace captured 13.5 percent of the popular vote in his third party bid for the presidency, but minority party candidates fared much worse this year.

Lame-duck California GOP Congressman John G. Schmitts took up Gov. Wallace's American party standard, but received only about 1 percent of the popular vote. Even so, Mr. Schmitts ran the strongest of the nine "other" candidates for President.

On the left, People's party candidate Dr. Benjamin Spock failed to win even 1 percent of the vote he hoped for in the 10 states in which he was on the ballot. Dr. Spock said during the campaign his goal was not to win large numbers of votes but to build the framework for the gradual development of a major party on the left.

"Our test is not in this election but in the months ahead," Dr. Spock said. "We're not discouraged by the vote we got. If you really stop to think about it, we only carried two less states than McGovern."

of Minnesota. After he won a substantial re-election victory Tuesday night, his Minnesota colleague, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, gave him a glowing boost for the presidency on national television.

"I see in Sen. Mondale the kind of person who can bring together the forces necessary for victory—the youth, the farmers, the elderly," Sen. Humphrey said. "He's won an amazing victory. And it takes a man like Sen. Mondale to put the party back on the victory trail."

For Democratic presidential prospects, the question is not what forces are necessary for victory. The question is what have the voters been saying they want? In other words, what positions are most acceptable to most people? Where is the ideological heart of America now? And how can the Democrats best move from their success at local and state levels into national victory?

The 1972 presidential campaign was characterized by an unusual degree by an ideological cast. Sen. McGovern was perceived by many voters as too radical in his positions on such questions as amnesty, abortion and legalizing marijuana. His positions on tax and welfare reform also struck many voters as too extreme.

In the post-mortem comment on the election, Sen. McGovern's ideological views are being cited by various Democrats as responsible for his defeat. Gov. Wallace, John Connally, Philadelphia's Mayor Frank Rizzo and numerous others are offering similar opinions. Basically, they are saying the Democratic party permitted itself to be taken over by ideologues not representative of their party's traditions and the wishes of the American majority.

"I warned them at the Democratic convention they were go-

Vacation Trip To Caribbean By McGovern

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Sen. George McGovern and his wife, Eleanor, went to the Virgin Islands today to unwind from his campaign for President.

After months of being surrounded by Secret Service men and aides, and flying on charter aircraft, Sen. McGovern stood in line like any other tourist at the Collins International Airport to buy his ticket to San Juan, Puerto Rico.

From San Juan, he will go to St. Croix on a charter flight arranged by his host, Henry Kissinger, who has helped develop the Virgin Islands.

A few Secret Servicemen accompanied the senator to the airport. It was the last time he was to have Secret Service protection.

Asked by a newsmen what he did last night, his first free night after the campaign and election, Sen. McGovern replied, "Just took it easy."

At the airport, he ran into Sen. Edward W. Brooke, of Massachusetts, who also was headed for a vacation in the Virgin Islands, in St. Martinique. They exchanged pleasantries, and said they hoped that he would drop over to visit Sen. Brooke.

Nixon Re-Election
Saluted by India

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has sent a message of "warm felicitations" to President Nixon on his re-election and said she hoped that "during your fresh tenure of office friendly relations between our two countries and peoples will be further strengthened."

"I send you our best wishes for your personal health and for the prosperity and well-being of the friendly people of the United States of America."

ing to lose the election. The prediction I made has come true. I want to see the party taken back and given back to the average man," Gov. Wallace said. "McGovern misread the American people. He talked about revolution and radical change and that's not what they wanted. In the 1960s, they witnessed massive social and political change. They've been overwhelmed by it; they couldn't be assimilated by it. The people weren't looking for massive change, but for stability... Given a little time, the Democrats will trim their sails and move with it. Now that they know where the winds are blowing, you can expect them to tack to the right," Mr. Connally said.

The Democratic nominee lost the Democratic party and, therefore, lost the election. What caused it? I think you have to say we had convention procedure that was not really reflective of the Democratic party nationally," Gov. John Gilligan of Ohio said.

Goals Outlined for 2d Term

Nixon to Trim Government,
Foster Self-Reliance in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

ments to limit defensive nuclear weapons and some offensive ones.

● The Middle East "will have a very high priority." U.S. policy toward Cuba will not change unless Cuban Premier Fidel Castro changes his attitude.

● He will "shuck off" and "trim down" social programs set up in the 1960s that he considers major failures largely because they just "threw money at the problems."

● "There will be no solutions of problems that require a tax increase."

"I am convinced that the total tax burden of the American people, federal, state and local, has reached the breaking point. It can go no higher."

● "I intend to continue to appoint conservative judges to the courts; not reactionary judges but men who are constitutional conservatives, because the trend had gone too far in the other direction."

● Some healthy "friction, competition" between presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and the State Department, and adviser John Ehrlichman and the domestic agencies is going to continue. "That is the way it is going to have to be with them or their successors."

● Political campaigns are too long and they "bore people to death." Shorter campaigns would be better for presidential candidates "because we don't want to wear our people down to a frazzle before they take on the awesome responsibilities of this position."

Mr. Nixon added, however, that he is very pessimistic about whether campaigns actually can be shortened as a practical matter, because they are so competitive.

Mr. Horner wrote that, Mr. Nixon was perhaps most emphatic in asserting, "I honestly believe that government in Washington is too big and it is too expensive."

"With a puritan fervor he has seldom shown in public," Mr. Horner also said, "Nixon seemed to be closing the door on a time in which he felt the nation had been pampered and indulged, leaving its character weakened."

He quoted the President as saying: "The average American is just like the child in the family. You give him some responsibility and he is going to amaze to something. He is going to do something."

"If, on the other hand, you

Indians Quit Building in Washington

Remove Artifacts,
Government Papers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP).—Protesting Indians who seized the Bureau of Indian Affairs building a week ago have returned it to the government, with the offices somewhat the worse for wear.

The last two dozen Indians filed out last night. Five hundred Indians had occupied the building at one time.

The Indians took with them Indian artifacts that had been on exhibit and BIA documents that they claimed contained evidence that public officials have deprived Indians of their property for many years.

The Indians caused more than \$500,000 damage, government officials said today. They estimated that employees will not be able to return to work until at least a week from tomorrow.

Investigators found hundreds of thousands of letters and other official documents several inches deep on the floors.

Officials said structural damage of \$250,000 includes the cost of repairing holes in the walls, smashed windows and ruined plumbing and removing graffiti on the walls. A total of \$280,000 was estimated to be lost in typewriters, rugs, office furniture and other equipment.

A written sign over the building's auditorium said:

"I do not apologize for the ruin nor for the so-called destruction of this mausoleum, for in building anew, one must first destroy the old! This is the coming of a new era for the North American native peoples! When history recalls our efforts here, our descendants will stand with pride knowing their people were the ones responsible for the stand taken against tyranny, injustice and the gross inefficiency of this branch of a corrupt and decadent government."

As the Indians left, they were given money to help them return home. Hank Adams said a \$65,000 transportation fund was obtained with the help of the White House.

Indian leaders said a major accomplishment of the seven-day occupation was the prospect the BIA would be dismantled. A special task force to review Indian needs was agreed upon during negotiations between White House aides and an Indian representative Tuesday night.

Enjoy
a quiet drink
with a
Canadian
tonight.



The Canadian? Canadian Club, of course. You'll enjoy this superbly smooth, distinctive whisky with ice, or with your favourite mix. So...enjoy it tonight. Canadian Club. One of the world's most popular whiskies.



Canadian Club

Imported Canadian Whisky

© - Hiram Walker & Sons Limited - 1972

Business.

The business community throughout Europe relies on the Herald Tribune for essential world-wide business news. Day after day. And this is the only newspaper in Europe that prints complete daily closing prices for both Wall Street exchanges.

Jobs.

If you're looking for one, then look first in the Classified ad section of the Herald Tribune. All kinds, every day. And don't miss our famed "International Executive Opportunities" feature, which is published every week in the Tribune.

Ads.

It's fun to read the ads in the Herald Tribune — for people, places, goods and services all over Europe, all over the world. And if you want to place an ad — a single "Personal" item or a whole campaign — no better medium than the Trib. Rates are reasonable.

GEMS

For investment or a gift to a loved one purchase with confidence at discounts from the world's largest colored gem market. We carry every size and quality required. Money back guarantee. Certification by registered American gemologist with 27 years experience.

Write airmail indicating color-range, price and size desired.

Bangkok Gem Exchange, Suite 206, 746 Rama IV Road, Bangkok 5, Thailand.

FREDDY
PERFUMES
GLOVES — BAGS — GIFTS
10 RUE AUBER, PARIS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
Phone: SIC 71-05

e palley
HM BIRDS
London, Paris 17
Boulevard Saint-Germain

103 Av. Franklin Roosevelt, Brussels — Tel. 73.62.15

How to join the club

Returned Mexico er Hijack

men, \$320,000
om Stay in Cuba

CO CITY, Nov. 9 (AP).—Mexican airliner flew 75 and seven crew members from Cuba today after hijacked plane sprang an oil Havana.

uban government gave no in what it would do with hijackers, the \$320,000 they collected and seven bank robbers surrendered Mexican government.

gers said two military avoided the plane after it n Havana and asked the s to surrender their arms. ader at first refused, say- wasn't sure he was in the apital. However, after he ane with the Cuban Air- igs on the runway, he One of the Cubans took and the other took the

ane Expected Later

acked plane, a Boeing- exicana de Aviacin, was the Cuban capital yes-

ief plane was dispatched p.m. with an extra crew anics to repair the other d fly it back. It was ex- ter today.

merican consular em- were on the hijacked esley Parsons, 29, a vice- Monterey, and Steve t, of the Monterey con- ceal department. Wit- id they were treated as the other passengers in

reports erroneously said ere five hijackers, six ank robbers who were uerrillas, and 74 pas- sengers took over the jet 23 minutes after it had terrey for Mexico City. anded safe conduct out- ountry for a group of acused of bank robberies rey and a million pesos

esives Plant Claimed

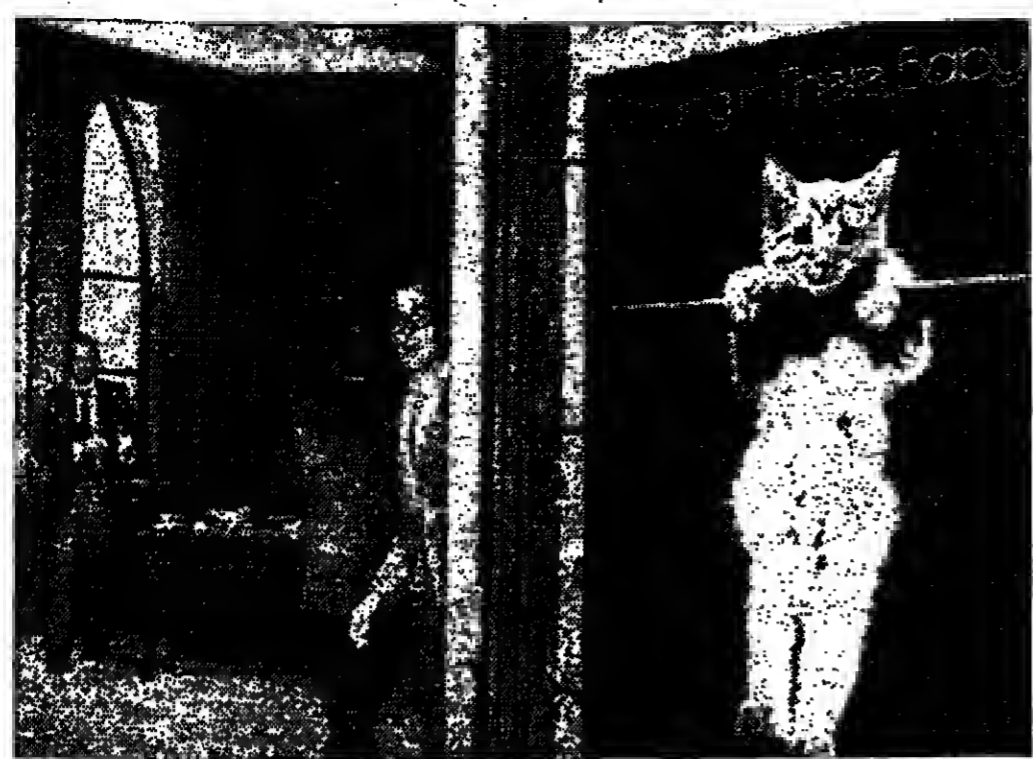
ses said three of the carried pistols in hol- the fourth had an auto- apion. One grabbed the and announced: "This is ing. We don't want to jone. Our problem is not It is with the govern- They also said they had iplosives aboard.

plane circled the city e rounded up the sus- robbers, the hijackers a money demand to four seso. Police took four spects from jail, inclu- sman who was wounded esed. She was carried a stretcher. The three re not in custody but e airport in answer to appeals.

ne landed at Monterrey led for the two-and-a- ight to Cuba. Police nly in swimming trunks money and the roomed board. The hijackers 129 of the passengers- 1, seven men and two

Bomb Mailed el Disarmed

VIV, Nov. 9 (UPI).—curity workers today- and disarmed a booby- tier mailed from New- addressed to a Jeru- rant, police said. sman said the letter was size and shape as those ed in the mail in late from Amsterdam and one exploded.



DANGLING MAPLELEAF—Amusing poster which has been hanging in Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's office hallway since Oct. 30 elections also alludes now to his parliamentary predicament. The Prime Minister (left) with two of his aides, is in a minority position in House of Commons, with his party holding only 109 out of 264 seats. The question is, will the cat fall?

12 W. European Nations Move Toward Joint Space Program

PARIS, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—Western European science min- isters have agreed in principle to merge their two space organ- izations and call a conference to plan a single space program.

Officials said today the min- isters from 12 countries agreed in informal talks here to merge the European Launcher Development Organization and the European Scientific Research Organization, both of which deal with satellites.

They also agreed last night to call a Western European space conference in Brussels next month to launch a single organization with a common program, which may include participation in the U.S. space-shuttle program.

The officials said Britain agreed to join in future programs pro- vided that the programs are car- ried out under a single European space organization.

British Disagree

Britain already has pulled out of ELDO in disenchantment with the rocket development organiza- tion and hopes to see a complete reorganization of European space affairs.

The major disagreement was over a U.S. offer to Europe to join in its space-shuttle pro- gram—an offer which at first appeared tempting but later was so whittled down as to appear to some as a ploy to get the scheme through a hostile American Con- gress.

West Germany overcame French resistance to win approval for a study to be made of possible

European participation, the offi- cials said.

It argued it was useless to pour money into strictly European pro- jects, which have so far produc- ed inconclusive results, when present launching techniques would be superseded by post- Apollo technology.

French Reservations

France insisted that Europe could not rely entirely on the United States making the shuttle system available for European satellite launches.

It agreed to take part in future programs if the space conference agreed to continue at least part of the current European launcher projects.

Italy, Belgium and Spain sup- ported West Germany's lead for a study group and agreed to make the first contributions toward a \$6.5-million fund to support it.

Norway and EEC Begin Talks on Free-Trade Pact

BRUSSELS, Nov. 9 (UPI).—The European Economic Commu- nity and Norway today began ex- ploring a free-trade agreement to replace full market member- ship rejected by the Norwegian electorate on Sept. 24.

Norway's chief negotiator, Jens Evensen, special ambassador to the Common Market, told newsmen the referendum had placed Nor- way in a new position, but the problems remained the same.

He said he was mandated to negotiate an agreement of the kind the market concluded with Sweden. But he said he could not indicate at this stage whether it also would include a clause allowing later revisions.

He said there was no question of negotiating associate membership—enhancing the possibility of eventual full membership.

Obituaries

Author Yuri Galanskov, 33, Imprisoned Soviet Dissident

MOSCOW, Nov. 9 (AP).—Rus- sian writer Yuri Galanskov, 33, has died after a cancer operation at the Soviet labor camp where he had been serving a seven-year sentence for "anti-Soviet activi- ties," dissident sources reported today.

The young author had been suffering from chronic stomach ailments before he was arrested in January, 1967, for distributing "Phoenix," an underground typ- ewritten magazine of his poems and short stories.

The sources said Mr. Galanskov died Saturday at Camp 3 of the Potma Prison complex, 280 miles southeast of Moscow. Camp 3 is the hospital section of the com- plex where more than 2,500 political prisoners are working off hard-labor sentences.

Mr. Galanskov, the sources said, repeatedly had refused to sub- mit to an operation "because he didn't trust the doctors." He was operated on last week when his situation became critical, they said.

Mr. Galanskov's 1968 trial was the second major court action against Soviet dissident writers by the regime of Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev. It was indirectly linked to the first such action, the trial of writers Yuli Daniel and Andrei Sinyavsky, who received lengthy labor-camp terms after their works were published in the West.

Mr. Galanskov went on trial with his close friend, author Alexander Ginzburg, who had written the "White Book," a detailed account of the secret proceedings of the Daniel-Sinyav- sky trial.

Mr. Ginzburg was sentenced to five years at hard labor. He was released recently. Mr. Galanskov was first ar- rested in 1961 for distributing his first edition of "Phoenix." He was put in a psychiatric prison hospi- tal for several months. In 1965, he staged a solitary sit-down demonstration in front of the American Embassy in Moscow to protest the U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic.

During his five years and eight months in the Potma complex, Mr. Galanskov was sent numerous times to the hospital section for his stomach illness.

Appeals to the Soviet leader- ship by Russian and foreign writers for Mr. Galanskov's release were all met with silence. In October, 1970, shortly after Russian writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, Mr. Galanskov and 11 other political prisoners smuggled a congratu- latory message out of the camp.

"Unfortunately," they wrote, "barbed wire and the submachine guns in the hands of insensitized youths deprive us of the oppor- tunity to express to you in person all the depth of our admiration for your courageous work."

"We are certain," the letter concluded, "that as long as writ- ers like you exist the 'teeth- smashing, bone-crushing blow' will not become the sole form of contact among men."

Harley A. Dorman
MARSHALL, Mich., Nov. 9 (AP).—Funeral services will be held tomorrow for Harley A. Dorman, 87, credited with inventing the vertical-take off aircraft, the first automobile turn signal and the external sun visor for cars. Mr. Dorman died Tuesday in a nursing home here.

5.06-Inch Deluge Hits N.Y. in 18-Hour Period

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP).—A northeast gale yesterday drop- ped 5.06 inches of rain on the New York area in less than 18 hours, a November rainfall re- cord.

The day's rainfall also sur- passed the average for the entire month of November, which is 3.39 inches. Air and highway traffic was snarled. Commuter and subway trains ran late. Trucks and house trailers were banned from higher bridges, including the George Washington Bridge over the Hud- son River.

Radio Beam Will Guide Motorists Arriving at Los Angeles Airport

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 9 (UPI).—Beginning tomorrow, both cars and airliners can be radio-guided into Los Angeles Inter- national Airport.

Under an experimental program, motorists approaching the airport will be able to pick up on their car radios instructions broadcast from beneath the pavement.

The broadcasts will give drivers traffic and parking con- ditions, alert them to traffic jams, estimate the length of time tieups will last and provide other information.

Beginning several blocks from the airport on main ap- proaches, a motorist can pick up the signal by dialing 830 on the AM radio band.

The information is broadcast into 15,200 feet of tri-axial cable buried beneath the center of approach roads. The 10- watt signal carries only 130 feet and will not interfere with commercial radio broadcasts.

The system was installed in a \$250,000 experiment under license from the Federal Communications Commission.

Amin Tells Remaining Asians To Quit Isolating Themselves

KAMPALA, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin, whose ex- pulsion of about 40,000 Asians from Uganda is now almost com- plete, said here today those al- lowed to remain in the country must stop isolating themselves in their own communities.

He was speaking at Kololo air- strip, one of the special census centers set up here where Asians lined up to be counted.

In another move today, Presi- dent Amin announced that the border with Tanzania would be reopened on Saturday—two days earlier than originally planned. The border closure was an- nounced on Monday as a presu- mptive measure in advance of President Amin's deadline yester- day for the expulsion of the Asians.

At the census center this morn- ing, only about 30 Asians waited outside, but two hours later when President Amin arrived, the line stretched for more than 100 yards.

Warns on Money

President Amin said Asians who wished to stay in the coun- try must become "proper Ugan- dan citizens," and he warned them against sending money out of the country illegally.

Holding up a bunch of letters, President Amin said each had been intercepted by security forces and all had contained money which was being smuggled out of Uganda.

The president had exempted from his 90-day outsider deadline,

which expired at midnight last night, those Asians holding key professional jobs in Uganda and others who hold citizenship of the East African country.

Believed to total about 8,000 persons, the exact number in these two categories is not yet known. To find out, the Ugan- dians had ordered all remaining Asians to report today to the census centers for a physical head-count.

Germans Charge Policeman in MacLeod Slaying

STUTTGART, Nov. 9 (AP).—A 35-year-old West German po- liceman has been charged with negligent manslaughter in the gunshot slaying of Scottish busi- nessman, Iain MacLeod, 34, dur- ing a search for members of a West German terrorist gang, Stuttgart authorities reported yester- day.

The policeman, Wolfram Koglin, was leading the June 25 search of Mr. MacLeod's Stuttgart apart- ment when he fired two machine pistol shots through a bedroom door behind which the Scotsman was standing, authorities said. One of the bullets struck and killed Mr. MacLeod.

Police were conducting an early morning search of the apartment because they believed it was being used as a hideout for members of the Baader- Meinhof gang, who are blamed for a wave of terrorist bombings last spring and other acts of violence in West Germany.

Investigations have shown that Mr. MacLeod had no connections with the gang, most of whom are under arrest in West Ger- many.

Animal Disease Threat in Europe

ROME, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—Foot-and-mouth disease is again seriously threatening Europe fol- lowing outbreaks in Hungary, Ro- mania, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, a spokesman for the United Nations Food and Agricul- ture Organization (FAO) said to- day.

FAO blamed international trade in animals for the spread of the disease in Europe.

"The continuously growing de- mand for meat products makes it very difficult for the importing countries to exclude completely the affected countries from their markets, and this carries poten- tial risks at a time when the disease is still spreading," FAO said.

Flaine playground paradise for young rascals

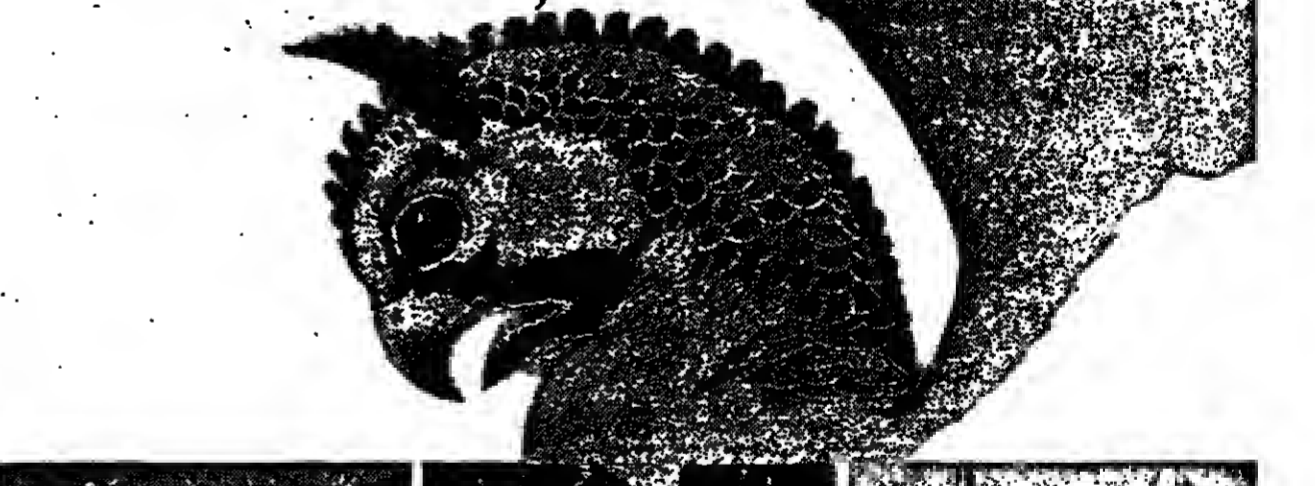
Nursery, kindergarten, playrooms, workshops for hobbies and handicrafts, children's ski school... The kids love it here... so will you! Flaine the international snow resort. In a class by itself. Haute Savoie France - Geneva 44 miles

As mellow and traditional as the historic Kentucky taverns it's named after. As convivial as a get-together with old friends. Kentucky Tavern Bourbon. Taste a taste of the easy-going past.



Glenmore Distilleries Company, Louisville, Kentucky. 86 Proof.

Fly by 'Homa' from Europe to Iran Afghanistan, Pakistan and



The "Homa", legendary bird of Ancient Persia (now Iran), is said to bring good fortune to all who catch sight of it. You will find its majestic profile on the tailplanes of every Boeing in Iran Air's all-jet fleet: 707s and 727s for our international flights; 737s for our domestic flights; 747s for our long-haul flights.

There are many attractive rewards for flying by "Homa". The food is always deliciously fresh (never frozen). The hostesses are charming and attentive. The pilots are specialists in European, Middle East and Far Eastern routes. But, best of all there's the welcome from the whole Iran Air family who keep up the national tradition for hospitality which goes back thousands of years.

For more about the fabulous "Homa" and all the rewards that come with it, see your Travel Agent.



London - Paris - Frankfurt - Geneva - Rome - Moscow - Athens - Istanbul - Tehran - Abadan - Kuwait - Bahrain - Abu Dhabi - Dhahran - Dubai - Doha - Kabul - Karachi - Bombay. Also sales offices in Aden, Hamburg, Zurich, New York and Los Angeles.

**Humming
electronic accuracy**
thanks to the balanced tuning fork

TERNA:SONIC
Ltd, Precision Watch Factory, 2540 Granchon, Switzerland
U.S.: Eterna Watch Company of America Inc.,
1 Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10010
1 de Henry Birks & Sons (Montreal) Ltd.,
Phillips Square, Montreal 111

The Victory...

The astonishing feature of President Nixon's re-election victory is its uniformity. Not since President Roosevelt's sweep of all but two states in 1936 has a national candidate attracted support so clearly in every region and from virtually every segment of the voting population.

The Nixon majorities were greatest in the South but the million-vote margin in New York and the sizable victories in 49 of the 50 states were equally impressive. That contrasts with the Johnson landslide of eight years ago when the Deep South went counter to the trend in the rest of the nation. Mr. Nixon held his own among young voters and fared really badly only among black voters and the very poor.

The only defect in the President's remarkable political achievement was the relatively poor turnout. Unlike Gen. Eisenhower's victory in 1952, for example, which was accomplished on a rising tide of greatly increased voter participation, Mr. Nixon won in the smallest turnout—percentage-wise—in 24 years. The total vote was far smaller than the growth in population and the enfranchisement of 18-to-21-year-olds would have suggested.

President Nixon's diplomatic overtures to China and Russia clearly helped him with many voters. The bombing of North Vietnam combined with the aggressive and increasingly visible conduct of peace negotiations evidently found favor with the majority. On the domestic front, Mr. Nixon's intensive Keynesian pump-priming meant

huge budget deficits but recharged a sluggish economy. In political terms, it did not seem to really matter whether these foreign and domestic policies had internal inconsistencies or even whether they produced tangible results. What mattered politically was that Mr. Nixon was seen to be active and—as many voters put it—"doing his best."

The one exception where inactivity paid off for Mr. Nixon was on the racial front. His do-nothing and sometimes regressive policies on school integration, on Negro voting rights in the South, on housing for the poor, and on income redistribution as well as his abandonment of his own welfare reform proposal helped rather than hurt him. Many voters in the North as well as the South, if they do not want to turn the clock back to segregation, do want to call a halt to the drive to achieve substantial black equality with whites.

In a broader context voters were, in effect, signaling that they are tired of change. After the long, emotionally exhausting national quarrel over Vietnam, after the black rebellions in the slums, the campus demonstrations, and the rapid alterations in life-style brought about by the counterculture in recent years, there is a national desire for repose. Mr. Nixon was triumphant because his unorthodox amalgam of "pragmatism" in foreign affairs, reversal in economic policy and cultural conservatism apparently seemed to most Americans to offer the better chance for achieving peace, prosperity and social stability.

...The Defeat

In defeat, Sen. George McGovern remains an admirable and respected figure. He waged a gallant and often lonely campaign, never losing confidence in his own prospects or, more important, in the rightness of his vision of America. Scorned by his opponent who refused to debate him or even to respond to most of the issues he had raised, Mr. McGovern nevertheless continued to hammer away on his major themes, of which he spoke so movingly as he acknowledged defeat late Tuesday night.

In practical political terms, his candidacy was a disaster since he won only in Massachusetts and the District of Columbia. The sources of this debacle are easily traced. By his own reckoning, Mr. McGovern at the time of his first-ballot nomination in July was the first choice of perhaps only 30 percent of his fellow Democrats. The party's most liberal elements had united behind him while their opponents fragmented and mismanaged their strength.

Sen. McGovern, a skillful organizer in his own state of South Dakota and an astute political strategist in winning his party's presidential nomination, seriously underestimated the difficulty of remounting the party after the Miami Beach convention. The AFL-CIO hierarchy and many party regulars proved far more recalcitrant than Mr. McGovern had anticipated or than his overall public record as a liberal—not a radical—justified. With his candidacy crippled from the outset by party dissension, he was knocked off stride at a critical time by the

truly tragic Eagleton episode. Equally harmful was his identification with the unpopular side of such issues as abortion, amnesty and the legalization of marijuana—issues hardly central to the nature of presidential leadership in the next four years.

Because his political base was too narrow, his party enemies too obdurate, his social outlook allegedly too radical, Mr. McGovern lost. But the moral force of his challenge will, we believe, have lasting impact. He spoke to the conscience of America on the cruel and senseless war in Vietnam. If the majority of the nation seemed not to respond to this challenge, he did at least courageously bear witness within the two-party system to the sense of outrage which millions of Americans do feel about the war.

His plea for a foreign policy based on a genuine internationalism rather than on national egotism and the obsolete balance-of-power doctrine, his denunciation of corruption, his deep sense of compassion, his call for a government more open and more respectful of individual liberties, and his efforts to evoke a healing, reconciling spirit between the races and the generations—these basic elements of the McGovern message square with traditional American ideals and are sure to find their affirmation in a future election year.

We salute Mr. McGovern in defeat and expect him to carry on with dignity and with honor in the Senate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nixon's Victory

Without a doubt the U.S. election results constitute a personal victory for the basically uncharismatic Mr. Nixon. As the congressional elections show, many voters who balked for him did not give their votes to other Republicans. Clearly they were voting for the incumbent President rather than for his party. After many years of domestic unrest, the hardly healed wounds of the race riots and "hot summers" of the 1960s, the upheaval which the Vietnam war brought to the land, America longs for calm and continuity. In the eyes of a great majority of Americans, the sober and pragmatic Nixon seemed a better guarantor of such conditions than the visionary senator from South Dakota. The American people have given Nixon a clear mandate to continue his course and at the same time have voiced their confidence in the policy of balance that he has been pursuing since 1968.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Mr. Nixon's ability to cope has so far been shown to far more effect in Moscow and Peking than in the inner cities of America. This could be an accident. It may be that whereas he has found in Dr. Kissinger a diplomatic negotiator of supreme talent, no member of that rare species has come forward offering to run things at home. Dr. Kissinger has been empowered to usurp the jobs

of the secretaries of state and defense, but nobody has managed to take over as domestic "supremo."

—From the *Guardian* (London).

President Nixon's triumph is a victory for moderation. He can be expected to continue his policy of benign neglect of the blacks and other minorities. This must be regretted, but his landslide victory suggests that it is what the majority of the American people want, at least until a new equilibrium has been established. . . . Again Mr. Nixon seems to have assessed accurately the mood of the nation. Or rather of Middle America torn between the certainties and confidence of the past and present disappointments and impatience.

—From the *Times* (London).

Elusive Peace for Vietnam

Once again the hopes of millions of Vietnamese and of public opinion throughout the world have been disappointed. The peace that appeared within reach in October and that was nearly signed at the end of the month has been, if not canceled, at least postponed. The two sides have immediately drawn the lesson on the military level: one by stepping up its attacks almost everywhere in the South, the other by boosting the defensive potential of the Saigon regime through a real airlift.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 10, 1897

PARIS—The Council of Ministers yesterday was occupied with the Dreyfus affair and at the close of the meeting the Minister of the Interior communicated a note to the press. The note points out that Captain Dreyfus was regularly and justly condemned by a court-martial, and that only the Minister of Justice, if placed in possession of some new fact or document, can ask for the revision of the trial. And, as there is no new evidence, it only remains for the government to see that the sentence passed upon the prisoner be carried out.

Fifty Years Ago

November 10, 1922

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The final returns of Tuesday's elections, which come in from many widely separated and remote districts, only verify the statement that the control of both the House and Senate remain in the hands of the Republican party. True, the majorities are greatly lessened, and there is no doubt that the Democrats did make impressive gains, but the Republicans are still the major party and see a sign of confidence from the people in that situation. The Democrats, meanwhile, are already thinking of victory in the 1934 presidential elections.



Confusing Portents for U.S. Political Parties

By R. W. Apple Jr.

NEW YORK—For the two giant American political parties, which have played a constitutionally undefined but crucial role in the evolution of the American democracy, it was a disquieting election, full of confusing portents for tomorrow.

It was, above all, a nonparty election. There were, of course, hundreds of candidates who won because of their parties, as in days past; one thinks, for example, of Sam Nunn, the little-known senator-elect from Georgia, for whom the Democratic nomination was everything.

But it is impossible to take as a whole what the American electorate accomplished on Tuesday with hundreds of millions of individual votes and conclude that the voters much cared whether they chose Democrats or Republicans. And to the parties, which thrive on control of legislative seats and state houses and blocs of voters, that is bad news indeed. Almost every contest, it seems, is capable of producing a startling result.

Split Tickets

What does party affiliation mean in a state like Arkansas, where President Nixon gets 63 percent, Gov. Dale L. Bumpers, a moderate Democrat, gets 36 percent, and Sen. John L. McClellan, a conservative Democrat, gets 69 percent? How much can it mean when nearly half of all voters split tickets?

Sens. Margaret Chase Smith and Gordon L. Allott and J. Caleb Boggs were beaten not so much because their constituents suddenly found Republicanism distasteful but because of more personal, complex reasons, prominent among which was their age. John D. Rockefeller 4th lost in West Virginia not because he was a Democrat but because many voters apparently considered him something of an opportunist.

Once again, moreover, the coalition theory proved no more reliable a guide to political reality than the Solid South or that 19th-century maxim, "As Maine goes, so the nation." In almost every election since World War II, no coalition effect has occurred. The electoral, it would seem, takes little account of the neatness and functional ease provided by having the White House and Congress under common control.

Party structures, inevitably, will atrophy further as this trend continues. That, in turn, will make it easier for insurgents to wrest away the nominations once awarded with monotonous regularity by the party leaders. And that, in turn, will make each election into more and more of a lottery.

Charm, Money, Wit

In that situation, the candidate with charm, with money, with the wit to take hold of a narrow but deeply felt issue, will inevitably benefit.

There are many reasons for all of this, of course, but the revolution in communications must take priority. When a candidate can reach directly into living rooms with television, and computer-directed mailing campaigns, it is little wonder that the professional's role as arbiter is undercut.

Within this broad picture, there are individual problems for the two parties.

The Democratic nominee, Sen. George McGovern—a man who won the nomination partly because he understood the changes outlined above and partly because his opposition was divided—has been resoundingly rejected. The temptation is to say that he failed because his ideas for social change were too advanced. No doubt that is true, to some degree.

Yet who would argue that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, who is ideologically indistinguishable from McGovern, would have suffered so disastrous a defeat?

The example of Kennedy—and of his brothers and Franklin D. Roosevelt before him—encouraged many Democrats to believe that it is still possible to reach and win the ideologically disparate parts of the classic party coalition.

tion on emotional, nonideological terms even today.

Perhaps so. But at the very least, McGovern's failure suggests that new metaphors must be found for the Democrats' traditional concern for the little man. Without resorting to racism, the South, the remaining city bosses—have been plotting for weeks to oust Mrs. Jean Westwood, a McGovern person, as national chairman.

They may well succeed. But they will not replace her with one of their own—not with Robert Strauss of Texas or Robert McNamara of South Carolina. Parties do not move from one ideological extreme to the other, and Kennedy, who will play a central role in the months to come, is determined to avoid counter-revolution.

More likely, the choice will be—as it was with the Republicans after the Goldwater debacle of 1964—a technocrat such as Joseph C. S. of New York or Charles E. of California. His job will be plain: Re-reform of the delegate selection rules to see that the ethnic and the middle-aged are not excluded from the next convention, raise money, heal.

But the main game will not be played at the committee. It will be played in the states and cities and counties, and at that level, the McGovern influence will not be quickly undone. Just as John

F. Kennedy built at the local level on people brought into politics by Adlai E. Stevenson, so will the party's 1976 and 1980 nominees inherit the McGovern cadres.

For the Republicans, the problem is simple: Can Nixon transform his personal triumph, during the next four years, into the new Republican majority of which he has spoken?

To one Midwestern governor, speaking before the election, the answer seemed clear. It would be possible, he said, only if the President took affirmative steps, through both programs and political action, to prove to those who deserted McGovern this year that the Republican party was no longer the province of the rich.

Many Republicans doubt that Nixon will work to build his party. More likely, they say, he will occupy himself, as did President Eisenhower in his second term, with the duties of his office, with an eye on "his place in the history books."

But perhaps even an all-out party-building effort would not matter much. Perhaps the only way to build a winning margin is to put together a momentary coalition, as Nixon himself did this year, in an age of evaporating party loyalty.

If that is the case, much will depend on the struggle for the nominations, and who emerges to challenge the putative front-runners, Kennedy and Vice-President Agnew.

Start of a Long Dialogue

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The emphasis of U.S. foreign policy must inevitably shift back to Europe early in President Nixon's second term. There are three compelling reasons for this.

The newly enlarged Common Market is eager to adjust modalities for a changing transatlantic relationship with America and strong enough to insist on doing so. A European security conference including West and East, the United States and Russia, is scheduled to start soon. And NATO must plan force goals and strategy on the basis of these developments plus the assumption that an all-volunteer U.S. Army will pare the American garrison on the continent.

It is necessary to arrange modalities for a changing transatlantic relationship. Now that the European Community has nine members, including Britain, and is strengthening its Commission, it hopes to speak as an equal and with a single voice in its dealings with Washington—not with nine separate voices in bilateral talks.

However, neither the Community nor the United States is yet accustomed to this idea. Indeed, Nixon himself showed confusion in a message he sent on Oct. 28 after the Community's Paris summit.

In one sentence he noted it was "of the highest importance that the United States and Europe work closely together" and welcomed "the Community's declared intent to maintain a constructive 'forthcoming dialogue.'"

But in another sentence he reaffirmed the U.S. commitment "to work with the members of the European Community."

The difference in phraseology—"Community" or "members"—is not regarded here as a minor matter of semantics. It involves a primordial decision: Will Washington negotiate with the Common Market as an institution or with representatives of its nine component members?

The answer cannot be decided in Washington alone. The European Community must give sufficient authority to its recently inaugurated Commission to speak for an organization that represents the world's greatest trading power. And this still remains to be done.

Views of Monnet

Jean Monnet, the 84-year-old Frenchman who is the Community's grandfather, insists: "It is essential that relations between the United States and Europe should be on a basis of equality, therefore Europe must speak as one. Of course the Community doesn't have its own nuclear force as such, but on an economic and monetary basis it is certainly the equal of the United States—although its separate members are not."

For this reason the Community members must accustom themselves to negotiating as a unified bloc. Even then, Monnet feels, the problems to be settled between this continent and the United States are so complex and difficult that they may easily take much more than four years of another presidential term to arrange.

He believes the best way to start is by creating an organization representing the two as equals—the United States and the Community. This would maintain permanent contact and continual consultation between responsible American cabinet ministers and members of the European Commission.

The dialogue would have to

begin with the complex of monetary and economic questions. Only after they are resolved can the suggested organization move on to political and military matters. But serious differences on economic issues exist. Monnet thinks it is necessary to create a positive psychological atmosphere erasing all thoughts of superiority in the United States or of inferiority in Europe by establishing "true equality of approach."

"The United States, with its great power, for a long time favored the construction of Europe," he says. "Then, in the face of the hesitation of the European countries to unite together, more recently—especially in the matter of currencies—some people in the United States came to think that European union was an illusion. But they are beginning to recognize that the monetary problem can be settled only by united Europe dealing collectively with the United States."

For Monnet the habit of transatlantic consultation on a basis of parity between Washington and "Europe" speaking as a unit can alone erase accumulated suspicions: for example the European view that America is "dominating" and the American view that Europe is "protectionist."

He adds: "America must accept the idea of equality. But Europe must move from a state of division and inferiority to unity and equality."

Obviously this is going to take a long time, but the first step is plain: Europe must name representatives empowered to negotiate for the Community and then propose the needed consultation. The results could ultimately provide the foundation for a new era in the West.

begin with the complex of monetary and economic questions. Only after they are resolved can the suggested organization move on to political and military matters. But serious differences on economic issues exist. Monnet thinks it is necessary to create a positive psychological atmosphere erasing all thoughts of superiority in the United States or of inferiority in Europe by establishing "true equality of approach."

"The United States, with its great power, for a long time favored the construction of Europe," he says. "Then, in the face of the hesitation of the European countries to unite together, more recently—especially in the matter of currencies—some people in the United States came to think that European union was an illusion. But they are beginning to recognize that the monetary problem can be settled only by united Europe dealing collectively with the United States."

For Monnet the habit of transatlantic consultation on a basis of parity between Washington and "Europe" speaking as a unit can alone erase accumulated suspicions: for example the European view that America is "dominating" and the American view that Europe is "protectionist."

He adds: "America must accept the idea of equality. But Europe must move from a state of division and inferiority to unity and equality."

Obviously this is going to take a long time, but the first step is plain: Europe must name representatives empowered to negotiate for the Community and then propose the needed consultation. The results could ultimately provide the foundation for a new era in the West.

He believes the best way to start is by creating an organization representing the two as equals—the United States and the Community. This would maintain permanent contact and continual consultation between responsible American cabinet ministers and members of the European Commission.

The dialogue would have to

Japan's Role in Indochina

By H. D. S. Greenway

WASHINGTON—Both Washington and Tokyo are agreed that Japan should play a major role in the Asia that would follow an end to hostilities in Indochina. That Japan should accept political responsibilities commensurate with its economic power is both a cornerstone of the Nixon-Kissinger world view and a question over which Japanese have been agonizing years.

The early and as yet unofficial reports from Paris, however, not mention Japan among the countries intended to participate in the international conference that is to follow a cease-fire. It is Japan mentioned among the countries that might participate in supervising the peace.

It is not in the nature of Japanese diplomacy to announce that Japan is actively seeking seat at such a conference. To do so and be turned down would be embarrassing.

Cooperation

Japan's official position is that although not strictly speaking an "interested party," Japan was willing to offer cooperation any form that the interest parties might request.

It is no secret, however, that Japan will be disappointed if it is not asked to participate in postwar international peace conference—especially if such a conference were to discuss long-run problems beyond a cease-fire. Japan is already committed to contributing a major share of any postwar reconstruction of Indochina. But its participation, a peace conference would be the first time since World War II that it has been willing to accept a major regional political responsibility as well as economic reconstruction.

The Vietnamese Communist (PRG) have indicated that they would not favor Japanese participation. The PRG spokesmen Ly Van Sau, said in Paris in May that Japan's behavior—letting its territory be used by Americans as a staging area for "less than shining" and if Japan was too pro-American, it would be premature to cut Japan out of an Indochina conference.

As for a reconstituted International Control Commission to supervise the peace on the ground, Poland, Hungary and Indonesia have been approached on the matter and none have refused.

A Problem

The Japanese admit that participation in the ICC, which would entail sending trained military personnel to Indochina, was cause them "domestic problems." The trouble would come because of Japan's strict interpretation of its constitution and its law governing its Self Defense Force, which prohibits sending Japanese soldiers overseas. Successive Japanese governments since World War II have renounced the militarism of the 1930s and 1940s.

Foreigners, and some Japanese have argued that such fears as excessive and that a peace-keeping role, such as the Swedes have often played, cannot be interpreted as a return to militarism. In the past, however, Japan has always declined any suggestion that it send military personnel to keep the peace—most notably in Lebanon in 1958—and has traditionally viewed such involvement with the same born as a reformed alcoholic might regard a single dry martini.

Memories Evoked

A Japanese peace-keeping force in Southeast Asia would evoke memories of World War II, especially among Asian Communist movements, virtually all of which were first organized at the height of the anti-Japanese resistance.

So strictly have the Japanese held to principle that there have been only two amendments to the law prohibiting the export of military personnel, a Japanese diplomat pointed out recently. One allows Japanese soldiers to accompany a champion weight lifter—and the other allows Japanese Self Defense Force to assist in transportation activities for Antarctic expeditions.

So, although the Japanese might be relieved not to be asked to contribute to a peace-keeping force, Japan would expect to be included in any international conference concerning the future of Indochina.



SOVIET SEAGULLS—The Seagulls of Kamchatka, an all-girl dance troupe from the Koriak Indian tribe of the Kamchatka peninsula, are among the 250 performers taking part in a program of songs and dances from 15 Soviet

Republics at the Palais des Sports, Paris. The program opened last night and will continue through Dec. 31. This is the first time the 15 groups have performed on one program.

Associated Press.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (UPI)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

"Pygmalion." A "sloppy" production of George Bernard Shaw's 1922 play, as staged by Paul Shyre, puts its period most emphatically at 1922. Clive Barnes reports, "Fine." Barnes says, but here "nothing at all is made of this transference. The director drags no relevance from his time change. Indeed, at one moment Henry Higgins hums a theme from Prokofiev's 'Peter and the Wolf'; the score was first performed in 1926. But who's counting? Surely anyone interested in Shawian style." Barnes writes: "Nothing went all that right, yet I objected infinitely less to Stephen D. Newman's playing of Henry Higgins than to the remainder of a cast that, I am certain, will see happier days."

"Escape to the Sun." Directed by Menachem Golan, "assembles a cross-section of disaffected Russians who want to emigrate to Israel and can't legally—and pits them against the tormented cunning of one Soviet intelligence officer, a Major Kirsanov" (Laurence Harvey). Roger Greenstein reports, "It is 'easiest to fault'... on the quality of performance." Greenstein says, "which ranges from the professionally inept (Mr. Harvey) to the almost amateurish (Josephine Chaplin) and which deals in a helpless pseudo-realism that has all the minor characters speaking with Russian accents but allows the major characters accents—British mostly—of their own." But the direction "really subverts the movie and keeps sinking it beneath the level, to which it might have aspired, of the merely routine." The movie

"The Deadly Trap." Directed by René Clément, "is supposed to be a suspense melodrama about an American couple (Frank Langella and Faye Dunaway) who live in Paris and are menaced by the members of an industrial espionage ring." Vincent Canby complains, but "all of it is so arbitrarily muddled you begin to believe the film means to denigrate other things, say, the limits of human patience." Nothing really works, Canby says, "not the performances, nor the direction by a man who once made interesting films ('Forbidden Games,' 'Purple Noon')."



Finish off your V.S.O.P.
it's time to move up.
Hennessy introduces Bras D'Or.
A little older, a little finer,
a little more expensive than V.S.O.P.
Bras D'Or from Hennessy.

The French Censors Release 'Family Life'

mas Quinn Curtiss

Nov. 9 (UPI)—It seems that the censors have moved to France in contrast to the good they are now apt to least partly—their censors. "Trash," after all, is before the French on two other forbidden films finally been granted permits with no cuts

t of these is the British "Life" (at the Saint-Arte in its original directed by Kenneth to made the memorable the second is Damiano "Nous Sommes Tous Provisoire."

Latest is a probing study of a young woman who suffers from schizophrenia under the persecution of middle-class parents to impose upon her standards of comedy. She becomes very in an asylum case.

tercer's script (an adaptation of his play, "In Two and Loach's direction objective reproduction The story is presented in a form, a case his-

no off-screen voice ng, but with the char- ing for themselves in s of humble daily life.

reme naturalism, often by cinéma-vérité, has in the blunt realism Holz and Johannes



Sandy Ratcliff
...in "Family Life."

Schlaif introduced in 1890 in their play "Die Familie Schickel" which had similar sociological purposes. The technique lends the ring of authenticity, but suffers from slight theatrical undernourishment, tending in extended use toward monotony.

The setting, in strong harmony with the screenplay and staging, is singularly convincing with Sandy Ratcliff as the disturbed girl and with Grace Cave and Bill Dean as her harsh, unbending parents. An honest and unadorned consideration of the conflict of the generations, it is an intelligent experiment in slice-of-life drama.

As "Family Life" is a serious work and as it contains not the slightest salacious innuendo, one wonders vainly what the inscrutable censors' initial objections were.

The second film lately to have met their displeasure, again for no stated reason, is the Italian "Nous Sommes Tous en Liberté Provisoire." It tells of a young architect who is temporarily imprisoned for his involvement in an automobile accident. He shares a cell with a homicidal maniac and other hardened criminals and learns some grim lessons about jail intrigues. One prisoner who might reveal incriminating evidence against highly placed persons is done to death with the complicity of the guards. A sermonizing finale weakens the impact of the realistic picture of penitentiary life which speaks loudly and powerfully for itself. "Nous Sommes Tous en Liberté Provisoire," though not yet scheduled, is soon to be seen in Paris.

"What's Up, Doc?" (at the Mercury and the Saint Germain

Village in English) is an imitation of the screwball comedies popular in the 1930s. There are a sufficient number of screwball gags and premises but comedy refuses stubbornly to materialize.

There is pie throwing, but it does not have the élan nor does it evoke the laughter that pie throwing under the auspices of Mark Bennett once did. The leading roles are wacky, but neither Barbra Streisand nor Ryan O'Neal disclose any aptitude for whirlwind slapstick. All is strained and mannered and very unfunny.

Verdi Opera 120 Years Later

odore Bloomfield

E. West Germany —It has taken more years for Verdi's "Stiff" heard in Trieste to receive its first performance. The Cologne was considerable en- veying this work, successful history must many theaters pause, a first-night reaction decidedly cool.

m is largely traceable ineffectual libretto embattled German his marital problems, e from the mores of characters in the angle are not drawn line clarity, and the dition, as the clergy- s his wife's abolition sermon, is corny.

ugh the three acts are dramatic fare runs attempt of composer ist to depart from ratic conventions by psychological rather elements needs a far xing production than here to hold interest

a precisely on the l level that Hans

Musie in Germany

Neugebauer's direction left much to be desired: The inner torment of the two principals did not emerge clearly. More successful was the treatment of the father, Stankar, whose determination to save the family honor to the point of dueling with his daughter's young lover anticipates the elder Germont of "La Traviata."

"Stiffle" is historically important in that it immediately preceded "Rigoletto" in the composer's output and paved the way for the trio of successful operas which established Verdi's fame. The score represents a breakthrough in orchestration and tonal texture, and its boldness for its time is apparent even today.

Before the performance is 15 minutes old, its seven characters are involved in a subplot, the kind of ensemble usually reserved for a later situation. Indeed, the work's concerted numbers are altogether remarkable, particularly those using the chorus, and that which closes the first act ranks alongside similar finales in

"Simon Boccanegra," "Aida" and "Otello." The Cologne Opera is fortunate to have a splendid chorus which, under the careful preparation of Hans Wolfgang Schmitz, brought off Verdi's unusual staccato passages with precision and lent distinction to all it did.

Guiding Spirit

The guiding spirit of the performance, however, was Istvan Kertesz who gave a discerning reading of the score. The balance was so well controlled that the German translation could be clearly understood thanks to the principals' distinct diction and the hall's excellent acoustics. The Gürzenich Orchestra showed itself thoroughly at home in this music.

In the title role, Werner Götsch seemed ill at ease. Despite a strong high register, his voice was too light for the music and failed to blend with the resonant Verdian baritone of Camillo Mager in the important duet of father and son. The role of the errant wife required Simone Mangelsdorff to sing two high Cs before she had been on stage 10 minutes. It is not surprising that she took some time to settle down. Although the slow arias reveal that her voice needs more resonance in the low register, it soared beautifully atop the ensembles.

Other Roles

As Jörg, the power behind the puppet, Harald Stamm was rather pale in a role calling for a deeper bass voice. Jean van Ros was a brash lover, while Marika Knobel and Hering Erb made formidable impressions as the young betrothed pair.

Stage aquiline wings hovered over the gaudy sets of Max Egenens, whose mirrors in the first and third scenes caused some disturbing reflections. For the cemetery scene, a colossal military monument, with the inscription "Gott, Ehre, Vaterland" drew an incredulous gasp from the audience.

The decision to omit the overture, in view of the program's reference to the "interesting overture," raised some eyebrows and gave the evening an abrupt opening.

TORRALTA — LISBON — PORTUGAL

1972

TORRALTA/Tourism: Year 6

Anticipating the Tourist's desires and demands was always our main objective. In this way we would be able to fully develop the wide range of vacation activities possible in Portugal, and, at the same time, satisfy the Tourist's desire for a change of scene. Today we have extensive property holdings which belong to thousands of Portuguese shareholders located in the Algarve, in Tróia, in the Alentejo and in the Serra do Estrela. With these holdings we can offer holidays in the country or by the sea. We are now beginning extensive promotion plans to attract a larger audience of affluent Tourists.

1971

TORRALTA/Tourism: Year 5

We believe Tourism must serve every interest of today's Tourist to be completely successful. That's why we developed a variety of vacation areas which now offer everything a Tourist might enjoy during every vacation season. Portugal's popularity as a Touristic center has proven our ideas sound and provided ample reward for our initiative.

1970

TORRALTA/Tourism: Year 4

Our fourth year of existence was marked by the beginning of a touristic venture in Tróia which turned this magnificent peninsula, with thirty kilometers of beaches, into an international Tourism center. We were carrying out our original plan to expand tourism into many diverse geographical locations. This automatically increased the tourists' vacation options and insured year-round Tourism for Portugal... from sand to snow. This proves we are an enterprise which believes in bringing the promised success of the future to the reality of the present.

1969

TORRALTA/Tourism: Year 3

From the beginning we knew that although the climate, the sun and the beauty of the natural surroundings were essential, they alone would not insure the successful promotion of a Notional Tourism which would outlive its rate of growth and satisfy the tourists' increasing demands. Our enterprise, which offers a way of vacationing that is diverse and accommodates many interests, reflects that philosophy. As a growing touristic enterprise, ready to face the future, we destroyed tediousness, Tourism's worst enemy.

1968

TORRALTA/Tourism: Year 2

To extend the benefits to the greatest number of people and enlarge our basis of support, we introduced unusual promotional plans in Portugal which rapidly became successful. This initial success has been consolidated throughout the years, but in 1968, it was, for us, the guarantee that we would obtain our proposed social aim.

1967

TORRALTA/Tourism: Year 1

This was the year we decided international tourism would offer great economic advantages to a wide spectrum of Portuguese citizens. After several important years of planning, we began to put our original ideas to work: first, the organization of a touristic enterprise which, in the shortest possible period of time, would improve and enhance the existing Notional Tourism, thereby putting us into competition on the international market. In 1967 we began to grow.

Paris Region Theaters to Shut Nov. 16 as a Protest

Nov. 9 (UPI)—Technical and administrative staffs of the Paris area have announced a strike on Nov. 16 to protest the indefinite closure, yesterday, of the Comédie-Française as of Nov. 15.

Yesterday, during a budget discussion, Culture Minister Jacques Duhamel told the National Assembly that a series of strikes by Comédie-Française technicians had made it impossible to continue performances after Nov. 15. Since Oct. 13, the theater has had to cancel about a dozen performances at the last minute.

As soon as Mr. Duhamel made his announcement, the Comédie-Française technicians stopped work and the performance of "Oedipus" scheduled last night was canceled.

At issue are salary demands on the part of the union and the government's desire to modify contractual agreements concerning, among other things, working hours and overtime.

Merrill Lynch makes a market in all these Euro-securities.

BONDS WITH WARRANTS OR EX-WARRANTS
 ALUSUISSE 7-81 WW
 BASF 6-80 WW
 BASF 6-80 ex W
 BAYER 6-81 WW
 BAYER 6-81 ex W
 GULF & WESTERN 6-80 WW
 GULF & WESTERN 6-80 ex W
 INTL UTILITIES 6-78 WW
 INTL UTILITIES 6-78 ex W
 RIO TINTO 6-84 WW
 RIO TINTO 6-84 ex W
 SIEMENS 5-79 WW
 SIEMENS 5-79 ex W
 TELEDYNE 6-83 WW
 TELEDYNE 6-83 ex W
 US FINANCIAL 9-82 WW
 US FINANCIAL 9-82 ex W
 ZAPATA 6-80 WW
 ZAPATA 6-80 ex W
STRAIGHT BONDS
 AEROPORT DE PARIS 9-85
 AIR LEASE 9-86
 AIR LEASE 8-76
 AMAX 8-86
 AMAX 8-76
 AMERIBAS 7-78
 ANGLO AMERICAN CORP 7-87
 ATLAS COPCO 9-85
 AVCO 9-75
 BQUE NAT PARIS 8-77
 BARCLAYS 7-78
 BARCLAYS 8-86
 BEATRICE FOODS 9-85
 BECHAM 8-86
 BENDIX 8-79
 BERGEN 8-87
 BORREGAARD 8-86
 BURLINGTON 7-87
 CABOT 8-75
 CABOT 9-80
 CAISSE NAT AUTO 9-76
 CAISSE NAT TELE 8-86
 CAISSE NAT TELE 8-79
 CAN. SAFEWAY 8-75
 CARLSBERG-TUBORG 8-86
 CEMENT LAFARGE 8-86
 CNA OVS 9-75
 COMALCO 9-85
 COMMERCIAL UNION 7-78
 COMMERCIAL UNION 8-86
 COMMISSION
 FEDERAL ELEC 8-87
 CONOCO 8-86
 CONTEL 9-85
 CONTEL 9-82
 CONTEL 8-86
 COPEN CITY 9-85
 COPEN COUNTY 7-87
 COPEN TEL 9-85
 COPEN TEL 8-86
 CORNING 8-86
 COURTAULDS 9-82
 COURTAULDS 8-85
 DANA 8-87
 DENMARK 7-90
 DENMARK 9-82
 DENMARK 9-85
 DOW CORNING 8-86
 DUPONT 7-78
 EIB 8-75
 EIB 8-86
 EIB 7-90
 EIB 7-84
 ERAF 9-82
 ERICSSON 8-75
 ERICSSON 8-85
 ELEC DE FRANCE 8-86

ELEC DE FRANCE 7-78
 ESCOM 8-86
 ESSO 8-75
 ESSO 9-85
 ESSO 8-86 OLD
 ESSO 7-78 OLD
 ESSO 8-86 NEW
 ESSO 7-76 NEW
 EIB 8-86
 FERROVIA 8-86
 FINNISH EXPORT 8-75
 FINNISH MUNIC 8-87
 FORD 8-81
 GATX OSWEGO 8-77
 GAZ DE FRANCE 9-85
 GENERAL MOTORS 8-86
 GENERAL MOTORS 8-76
 GRAND METROP 9-86
 GRANGESBERG 8-86
 GROELIER 8-86
 GTE 8-86
 HAAS CORP 8-86
 HAAS OVS 9-78
 HAMBROS 9-85
 HAMERSLEY 9-85
 HAMERSLEY 9-86
 HAWKER SIDDELEY 9-75
 HELSINKI 8-86
 HILL SAMUEL 8-86
 HYDRO ONTARIO 8-86
 ICELAND 8-86
 ICI 7-82
 IRELAND 8-89
 IRELAND 9-85
 ISE 9-85
 ISE 8-86
 ISE 9-86
 KIMBERLY CLARK 8-86
 KLEINWORT 8-87
 LYONS 8-86
 MEXICO 8-87
 MARIOTT 8-75
 MASSEY-FERGUSON 9-82
 METRO ESTATES 8-86
 MILES 8-75
 MONSANTO 8-85
 MONTREAL 9-85
 MONTAGU 9-85
 MOTOROLA 8-87
 NEW BRUNSWICK 8-79
 NEWFOUNDLAND 8-86
 LE NICKEL 9-86
 NORGES KOM 7-87
 NORW STATE 9-85
 NOVA SCOTIA 9-85
 NORTH AM ROCKWELL 7-79
 NORTH AM ROCKWELL 8-87
 OCCIDENTAL 9-82
 OLIVETTI 9-85
 OSLO 9-75
 OSLO 9-85
 OSLO 8-86
 OTIS 8-85
 OUTOKUMPU 7-79
 OWENS CORNING 9-86
 PECHINEY 9-85
 PEKEMA 8-86
 PETRONOR 8-86
 PHILIP MORRIS 8-78
 PHILIP MORRIS 8-86
 PENN WALT 8-87
 QUEBEC CITY 9-82
 QUEBEC HYDRO 8-85
 QUEBEC HYDRO 9-85
 QUEBEC HYDRO 8-86
 QUEBEC HYDRO 8-86
 QUEBEC PROVINCE 9-85
 QUEENSLAND 8-86
 QUEENSLAND 9-82
 RALSTON 7-87
 RANK 8-86

RICHARDSON MERRELL 8-85
 SANDVIK 9-86
 SCOTT PAPER 8-86
 SHELL 7-87
 SHELL 8-86
 SIEMENS 9-85
 SINGAPORE DEV. BANK 8-82
 SOC FIN EUROPE 9-78
 SYBRON 8-87
 SOUTH AFRICA 8-87
 BANK OF TOKYO 7-76
 TRANSOCEAN 6-75
 TRANSOCEAN 9-85
 TRANSOCEAN 8-86
 TRANSOCEAN 7-87
 TRW 8-86
 TRANSAMERICA 8-86
 UNION OIL 7-87
 UNION OIL 7-79
 UNITED MERCHANTS 9-82
 UTAH 7-79
 UTAH 8-87
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
 ADDRESSOGRAPH 4-88
 AKZO 4-89
 ALUSUISSE 4-87
 AMBAC 5-83
 AMERICAN CAN 4-88
 AMERICAN MEDICAL 7-90
 AMERICAN MEDICAL 5-92
 AMERICAN MOTORS 6-82
 AMERICAN TOBACCO 6-88
 AMOCO 5-84
 AMROBANK 5-89
 APCO 6-89
 ASAHI CHEMICAL 6-84
 ASHLAND 5-88
 BANGOR PUNTA 5-88
 BANKERS 5-88
 BEATRICE FOODS 7-90
 BEATRICE FOODS 6-91
 BORDEN 6-91
 BRISTOL MYERS 4-80
 BROWN & SHARP 5-88
 BURMAH OIL 5-88
 CARRIER OVS 6-89
 CHESEBROUGH 4-83
 CHESEBROUGH 6-84
 CHEVRON 5-88
 CHRYSLER 4-88
 CHRYSLER 5-88
 CIG 5-88
 CLARK 4-81
 COOPER LABS 7-85
 CONTI TEL 5-88
 CONTROL DATA 5-88
 CUMMINS 5-88
 CUMMINS 6-86
 DAINIPPON 6-86
 DAYLEN 7-89
 DEERE 5-86
 DENNY'S 5-89
 DICTAPHONE 5-88
 DILLINGHAM 5-88
 EATON 5-87
 EASTMAN KODAK 4-88
 ECO LABS 4-88
 ELEC MEM 5-88
 EQUITY FUNDING 5-89
 FEDDERS 5-82
 FEDERATED DEPT STORES 4-85
 FIRESTONE 5-88
 FORD 5-83
 FORD 6-86
 FUJI PHOTO 6-85
 GENERAL ELECTRIC 4-85
 GENERAL FOODS 4-82
 GENESCO 5-88
 GILLETTE 4-82
 GIST BROCADE 5-88
 GRACE 5-86

GRANITE 6-84
 GULF & WESTERN 5-88
 HARRIS 5-82
 HITACHI 6-79
 HITACHI 6-84
 HOLIDAY INNS 8-85
 HONEYWELL 5-83
 HONEYWELL 6-86
 INTERCONTI HOTELS 7-86
 INTL HARVESTER 5-86
 INTL UTILITIES 5-86
 ISE 4-86
 ISE 5-88
 ISE 5-88
 ISE 6-89
 ITOH 6-89
 ITOH 6-84
 ITOH SHERATON 6-89
 JONATHAN LOGAN 4-83
 KAISER ALU 5-88
 KIDDE 5-89
 KINNEY 6-90
 KLM 6-88
 KOMATSU 6-84
 KOMATSU 6-84
 KUBOTA 6-84
 LEASCO 5-88
 LEASCO 5-89
 LEVIN 5-88
 LTV 5-88
 MARATHON 4-86
 MARINE MIDLAND 5-88
 MARRIOTT 6-89
 MDS 5-89
 MICHELIN 6-85
 MILES 4-83
 MITSUBISHI ELEC 7-85
 MITSUBISHI SHOJI 7-85
 MITSUBI 6-83
 MONSANTO 4-85
 MOTOROLA 4-83
 MURPHY 5-89
 NABISCO 5-89
 NATIONAL CAN 5-87
 NED MIDDENSTAND 6-84
 NORWICH 4-83
 OWENS 5-77
 PAN AM 6-88
 PENNEY 6-89
 PEPSICO 4-81
 PHILIP MORRIS 4-88
 PHILIP MORRIS 4-89
 PHILIPS LAMPS 4-83
 PLANNING 6-84
 PLYWOOD 5-83
 RAMADA 6-86
 RAND SELECTION 6-86
 RCA 5-88
 REVLOX 4-83
 REVLOX 4-87
 REYNOLDS MET 5-88
 SEARLE 4-83
 SCM 5-89
 SUEZ 7-85
 TAKEDA 6-84
 TEIJIN 6-84
 TEXACO 4-88
 20TH CENT FOX 5-87
 TORAY 6-79
 TOSEIBA 6-85
 TRW 5-88
 TYCO 5-84
 UNION CARBIDE 4-82
 UTAH 5-88
 VANDER GRINTEN 6-84
 WARD FOODS 5-88
 WARNER LAMBERT 4-81
 WARNER LAMBERT 4-88
 WARNER LAMBERT 4-87

According to one estimate, Merrill Lynch handles 10% of the total Euro-security after market. In 1971 it handled more than one billion dollars worth of bonds; for the 8 month period ending August, 1972 the figure has exceeded the 1971 volume of one billion. Merrill Lynch's traders and their back-up staff not only make a market in these issues, but act as brokers in

hundreds more. And because this is Merrill Lynch, they are part of a system which distributes both bonds and information on a scale unequalled anywhere.

Any international investor can gain ready access to "the Merrill Lynch market". Just call any of our 31 offices in 20 countries listed below. Our high speed com-

munications system puts them in direct contact with our Euro-security traders. They'll get you a firm quote in a matter of minutes. And execute your order while you wait.

It's just another way Merrill Lynch serves international investors.



**MERRILL LYNCH,
 PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH**
 International Ltd.

BRANCH AND AFFILIATE OFFICES: EUROPE: LONDON 153 NEW BOND STREET - HAMILTON HOUSE, 1 TEMPLE AVENUE (INSTITUTIONAL OFFICE) - PLANTATION HOUSE, MINCHING LANE (COMMODITY OFFICE)
 EDINBURGH 48A QUEEN STREET - ROME VIA LAZIO 26 - MILAN VIA ULRICO HOEPLI 17 - MADRID TORRE DE MADRID 94 - BARCELONA AVENIDA GENERALISIMO FRANCO 84 - ATHENS 17 VALAORTOU STREET
 FRANKFURT BOCKENHEIMER LANDSTRASSE 8 - HAMBURG RESENDAAM/JUNGFERNSTIEG 3 - MUNICH DIENERSTRASSE 21 - DUSSELDORF KOB-CENTRE BUILDING, KOENIGSALLEE 30
 BRUSSELS 82 RUE DES COLONIES - AMSTERDAM 107 WEESPERSTRAAT - PARIS 98 AVENUE D'ENNA - CANNES CARLTON HOTEL - GENEVA 31 RUE DU RHONE - LUGANO VIA BALESTRA 27 - ZURICH MUEHLBACHSTRASSE 29
 ASIA: TOKYO KASUMIGASEKI BUILDING, CHiyoda-KU - HONG KONG 2 ICE HOUSE STREET - MANILA ALU BUILDING, AYALA AVENUE - MAKATI RIZAL - LATIN AMERICA: CARACAS APARTADO 3415
 MARACAIBO APARTADO 1343 - ESTADO ZULIA - MONTEVIDEO EDIFICIO BOLSA DE COMERCIO RICON 454 - PISO 5 - PANAMA CITY 20 VIA ESPANA - BUENOS AIRES SARMIENTO 809, 4 PISO
 MIDDLE EAST: BEIRUT STARCO NORTH BUILDING - KUWAIT KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY BUILDING, SAFAT SQUARE - UNITED ARAB EMIRATES DUBAI P.O. BOX 8911, AL MULLA BUILDING APT 508

Services relating to research and transmission and execution of orders discussed in this advertisement are provided by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., New York and certain of its affiliates, and are available outside the United States through Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith International Ltd. and its subsidiaries and associated companies.

ميريل لينش

Oil Earnings Plunge Percent in Quarter

Nov. 9 (AP-DJ).—of Royal Dutch/Shell humped 50.5 percent in quarter and 45.7 percent in the nine months of the year.

li Project h Japan n Dropped

Nov. 9 (AP-DJ).—which Ralli Inter- of Britain, was to nired a major interest Sangyo Ltd., a Japanese mpany, have been drop- o Sangyo officials said

id Japan's Ministry of al Trade and Industry eoted an original agree- r which Ralli would ored a 75 percent in- Toho Sangyo, and that h company rejected an proposal under which have been allowed to 50 percent of the Japa- ern.

at proposal called for go to issue 14.4 million s to Ralli in a third- cement at a price of 1 share, yielding \$80.4 n in new funds for the concern. MITI disapp- plan, however, be- cause regulations pro- a maximum foreign of 50 percent in most of businesses.

ngvo officials said they used that Ralli acquir- shares of the Japanese at 100 yen a share. The million shares involved lanned capital increase allocated to existing ers.

fficials said the price yed by Ralli was in- a the second proposal the Japanese company's rose to around 150 yen Osaka Stock Exchange nt 115 yen when the ion was agreed upon. tion, they said, Toho anted to acquire about total amount of new it would have under the proposal. The shares to existing stockholders e alternate plan would e priced at par value, or

ver, did not agree ed proposal. ngvo deals primarily s and carbon products, li is described as a international trade and companies. The Toho was to have been t in Japan, where the mpany is reported to : gain a foothold.

Industry sources said n to acquire a 75 per- nt in Toho Sangyo had considerable attention where a number of e reported to be in- i trying to crack the market by buying con- sence concerns.

(this nature have been ted by the Japanese t, however, and the Sangyo case is con- be a significant re- of government policy.

over, did not agree ed proposal. ngvo deals primarily s and carbon products, li is described as a international trade and companies. The Toho was to have been t in Japan, where the mpany is reported to : gain a foothold.

Industry sources said n to acquire a 75 per- nt in Toho Sangyo had considerable attention where a number of e reported to be in- i trying to crack the market by buying con- sence concerns.

(this nature have been ted by the Japanese t, however, and the Sangyo case is con- be a significant re- of government policy.

over, did not agree ed proposal. ngvo deals primarily s and carbon products, li is described as a international trade and companies. The Toho was to have been t in Japan, where the mpany is reported to : gain a foothold.

Industry sources said n to acquire a 75 per- nt in Toho Sangyo had considerable attention where a number of e reported to be in- i trying to crack the market by buying con- sence concerns.

(this nature have been ted by the Japanese t, however, and the Sangyo case is con- be a significant re- of government policy.

over, did not agree ed proposal. ngvo deals primarily s and carbon products, li is described as a international trade and companies. The Toho was to have been t in Japan, where the mpany is reported to : gain a foothold.

Industry sources said n to acquire a 75 per- nt in Toho Sangyo had considerable attention where a number of e reported to be in- i trying to crack the market by buying con- sence concerns.

(this nature have been ted by the Japanese t, however, and the Sangyo case is con- be a significant re- of government policy.

over, did not agree ed proposal. ngvo deals primarily s and carbon products, li is described as a international trade and companies. The Toho was to have been t in Japan, where the mpany is reported to : gain a foothold.

In both periods, the company reported today.

Net income for the third quarter was \$68.1 million, down from \$81.2 million a year earlier, while profit in the nine months slumped to \$171.5 million from \$215.7 million.

Sales in the quarter totaled \$1.38 billion, up from \$1.31 billion, and in the nine months \$3.74 billion, up from \$3.41 billion a year earlier.

Shell's stock fell 7 pence to 345 on the London Stock Exchange.

Margins Unsatisfactory

The company said margins on oil trading remained at an unsatisfactory level during the third quarter, although there was some improvement toward the end of the period.

It said the profitable expansion of natural gas sales continued and results for the chemical sector improved, especially in the United States.

Gross crude output in the third quarter was 4.48 million barrels a day, up 3 percent from a year earlier, while output for the nine months was down 1.1 percent compared with the same 1971 period.

Sales of crude oil and oil products in the third quarter totaled 8 million barrels a day, up 9 percent from a year earlier, while nine-month sales rose 5 percent to 6.2 million barrels a day.

Third-quarter sales of natural gas were 5.2 billion cubic feet a day, up 6 percent from the year-earlier period, and nine-month sales were 5.8 billion cubic feet a day, up 11.5 percent.

Japanese Reports

TOKYO, Nov. 9 (AP-DJ).—Profits showed a mixed trend in the latest reports from Japanese companies.

Takada Chemical Industries said today its profit fell 23.4 percent in the first half ended Sept. 30, to 3.6 billion yen (\$11.7 million) from 4.7 billion yen in the year-earlier period.

Takada's sales were 93.7 billion yen, up from \$8.9 billion yen. The company declared a 3.75-yen dividend, from 4.25 yen a year earlier.

Nissin Steel said its profit in the period was 1.1 billion yen and announced a 1.5-yen dividend. A year earlier Nissin's profit and dividend were nil. The steel firm's sales rose to 77.1 billion yen from 68.7 billion yen.

Morioka Milk Industry, meanwhile, said its profit fell 19.3 percent in the half year, dipping to 517 million yen from the year-earlier 645 million yen.

Sales rose to 70.8 billion yen from 67.1 billion yen. The company declared a dividend of 2.5 yen, down from 3 yen.

Dainippon Net Up

An increase in profit was reported by Dainippon Ink & Chemical, which said its earnings rose to 1.08 billion yen from 1.05 billion yen in the year-earlier period.

Dainippon's sales were 77.8 billion yen, up from 51.6 billion yen. It declared an unchanged 3.5-yen dividend.

Sanwa Bank's profit also increased, rising 6.2 percent to 11.05 billion yen from 10.4 billion yen on revenue of 152.3 billion yen, up from 129.8 billion yen.

The bank declared an unchanged 3-yen dividend.

Enrodollar Borrowings

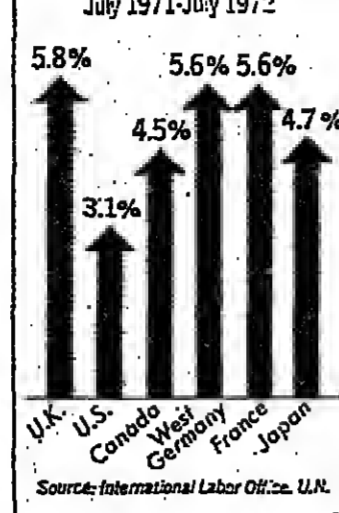
WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches dropped \$84 million in the week ended Nov. 4 to \$1.381 billion outstanding, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

The Iron Power Generation and Transmission Company (Tavanir) hereby invites tenders for the design, manufacture and delivery of equipment for substations for the Koran 400 kV transmission system in Iran.

The purchase will be financed through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and tendering will be restricted to member countries of the Bank and Switzerland.

INFLATION IN MAJOR COUNTRIES

Increase in consumer prices
July 1971-July 1972



Living Cost Rises 0.6% In Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Nov. 9 (AP-DJ).—The cost of living rose 0.6 percent in October, putting the index 8.4 percent above the year-earlier level, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

The October index was 140.4, up from 139.6 in September and 132 in October, 1971 (1969 equals 100).

The index is widely considered the prime indicator of inflationary trends in West Germany.

The 0.6 percent rise from a year earlier was the sharpest yet registered. The statistics office noted that in September the index rose 0.2 percent and in August 0.7 percent from respective year-earlier months.

The October rise is in line with predictions made privately by Economics and Finance Ministry officials. They now anticipate an average rise for the year of close to 6 percent in 1972 against a 5.3 percent increase in 1971.

Ministry officials said an annual index rise of 6 percent or more "would be alarming."

The Bundesbank said it would do everything in its power to bring the rise in the cost of living down to an annual rate of 5.5 percent next year, or 4 percent in December, 1972, from the year-earlier month.

Bundesbank president Karl Klasen said last week that the central bank would use all means to attain its goal, especially by further tightening credits and by curtailing monetary expansion, which is rising at an annual rate of about 15 percent.

The Bonn government, seeking re-election Nov. 19, has also committed itself to an anti-inflation policy by ways of fiscal and monetary measures, but short of wage and price controls.

Inflation has become a major topic in the current election campaign.

Swiss May Curb Sales of Property To Foreigners

BERN, Nov. 9 (AP-DJ).—The federal government proposed today legislation to curb real estate sales to foreigners.

It would replace a temporary total ban decreed under emergency powers during the monetary crisis last summer to halt the influx of speculative foreign funds.

A key provision would bar foreigners from buying property in tourist areas where a "disproportionately high share is already in foreign hands." This would particularly hit the Alpine regions of Valais and the Grisons where some newly developed resorts have aimed at foreign markets for chalets and condominiums. The new legislation is likely to take effect next summer.

According to official statistics, sales of property to foreigners in the 10 years ended 1971 totaled 3.54 billion francs (about \$1 billion). German, Italian, French and Belgian nationals made up most of the buyers.

EEC Warns Japan on Ship Construction

Says It Won't Tolerate
A Monopoly Situation

TOKYO, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—West European shipbuilders today gave a strong warning to Japan over its rapid expansion of shipbuilding capacity and sales methods at a time when the world industry is in difficulties.

A statement issued at the end of a three-day shipping conference here said the West Europeans will not tolerate a monopoly situation by any one country and might consider problems on a different basis if no early solution is found.

The conference drew delegates from 13 countries belonging to the shipbuilding working party of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The statement by the European Economic Community noted a deterioration in the European shipbuilding situation and said the crisis in the international shipbuilding market "could well be prolonged in the medium term by introduction of additional production capacity."

Capacity Danger

It said that, despite indications of a serious danger of excess capacity, certain countries, and in particular Japan, are maintaining and gradually implementing very ambitious investment programs.

The statement went on to criticize recently-adopted sales procedures which, if they became widespread, would constitute a fundamental shift in the present distribution of shipbuilding.

This was a reference to the reported placing of large orders for tankers by Japan's Sankei Steamship Co. for chartering to European operators at low rates.

"The community hereby declares it cannot countenance its production capacity, throughout or in any part of the range of types of shipbuilding, being subjected to a monopoly situation on the part of any one country," the statement said.

The EEC said it considered it indispensable to reach an agreement as soon as possible within the OECD working party.

"If no solution can be found which is satisfactory to all the parties concerned, the community might deem it necessary to examine these problems on a different basis," it said.

West Europeans claim government aid is one of the reasons why Japan at present builds half of the world's shipping. They fear the share will rise to 65 percent by 1975.

Attending the conference were Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Sweden. The United States and Canada attended as observers.

Million-Ton Ship Eyed

LONDON, Nov. 9 (Reuters).—Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis is sponsoring a team working on plans for the world's first one-million-ton tanker, his technical director disclosed here today.

The new vessel is still on the drawing boards and the leader of the design team, Andrew Spyrou, said it would take between two and four years to become a reality.

The design envisages a completely new type of mammoth vessel—a mother ship with smaller detachable container tanks fixed to its side. On reaching ports these tanks would be separated while the mother ship took the rest of its cargo to other destinations.

Exactly the computer system you wanted

not just the nearest available. Delivered within ninety days, reloaded as new with all circuits, units and systems tested. Guaranteed acceptable for manufacturer contract services under their standard conditions.

30% to 50% cheaper than manufacturers' rental or purchase prices

LEASE BY TRY THROUGH THE EUROPEAN HEADQUARTERS OF

CL COMPUTER LEASING AND SALES S.A. 1, place de la Gare, CH-1200 YVERDON, Tel. (022) 81 27 84

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

TWA Hopes to Diversify

Trans World Airlines is actively pursuing significant diversification of its activities through acquisitions. L. Edwin Smart, a senior vice-president, says that "a large diversification effort is exceedingly logical for us, given our tax position." At Dec. 31, 1971, TWA had about \$60.9 million in accumulated investment tax credits available for future use. TWA by itself could not possibly use up its tax benefits even under the most optimistic of future projections, says G.E. Meyer Jr., senior vice-president. Areas of interest include companies related to the travel and tourism fields, service businesses and food and feeding operations. Its acquisition criteria would exclude other common carrier transportation companies or those engaged in aeronautics because of regulatory and other reasons. Officials add that there are no acquisition negotiations in progress. TWA has owned Hilton International, a hotel chain, since 1967.

Gulf & Western Readies Takeover

Gulf & Western Industries, a leading U.S. conglomerate with annual sales of about \$1.7 billion, is making its first major acquisition of a listed company on the New York Stock Exchange in the past several years. Its affiliate, Associates First Capital Corp., and Talcott National Corp. have announced an agreement in principle under which Associates would acquire all of the outstanding common stock of the diversified finan-

cial company for cash and securities worth about \$73 million. The agreement, approved by directors of both companies, is subject to certain other conditions including approval by Talcott stockholders. Each Talcott share would be exchanged for \$17 in cash and .5 of a Gulf & Western warrant.

Norton Simon, Max Factor Eye Link

Norton Simon Inc. is holding exploratory talks with Max Factor & Co. on a possible merger. An agreement in principle has not yet been reached. Alfred Firestein, president and chief executive of Max Factor, says the cosmetics maker has responded to requests for preliminary discussions with representatives of Norton Simon to "explore the feasibility" of a combination. Norton Simon is a diversified food concern with interests in publishing, and alcoholic and soft drinks.

GM Delays Turbine Engine Output

General Motors is delaying for a year commercial production of a turbine engine for industrial, marine and truck use. The turbine engine, introduced about a year ago, was to have gone into commercial production this fall. Now it is likely to go into production next fall. The reason for the delay is a new engine block design permitting production of higher (400 to 450 instead of 325) horsepower engines. GM has said that the turbine will be cheaper to operate, have fewer moving parts, and produce less vibration, noise and pollution than the conventional diesel engine.

Led by Subsidiary of BNP

U.S. Banks Seek Loan Pact With Soviets

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (NYT).—

A group of regional banks in the United States, under the leadership of French-American Banking Corp. in New York, is negotiating with the Soviet bank for foreign trade in Moscow to extend a line of credit of \$100 million that would be used to finance U.S. exports to the Soviet Union.

Until recently, the American banks—including institutions in such cities as Detroit, Memphis, Indianapolis and Dallas—have for the most part not played major roles in international finance.

Their participation in the discussions, bankers said, was clear evidence of the rapidly rising interest in the United States in expanded commercial relations with the nations of the Eastern bloc.

French-American, for its part, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Banque Nationale de Paris, a government-owned institution that is the largest bank in France. The long-standing close contact between Paris and Moscow, bankers said, had undoubtedly been important in aiding French-American in negotiating the credit.

According to François de La- jugie, president of French-American, the loan negotiations have not been finally completed, and an agreement has yet to be signed. But Mr. Lajugie said that Soviet officials had shown "great interest" in the proposal during a four-day negotiating session that was held in Moscow last month. He was very optimistic that the agreement would be completed shortly.

Mr. Lajugie declined to make any comment on the terms and conditions of the proposed loan agreement, but from other sources it was learned that the following are its principal features:

• The proposed borrowers will be various agencies of the Soviet government, to which letters of credit will be issued that in turn are to be guaranteed by Vneshtorgbank, the bank for foreign trade in the Soviet Union. In their letters of credit, the U.S. banks will in effect guarantee that the American exporters will get paid for the goods that they are selling.

• The loan is to be a "revolving credit" for the first three years (that is, the borrowers will be able to draw down and repay the loans at will), and thereafter the credit will be converted into a term loan repayable over a period of up to an additional seven years.

• The interest rate is to be either three-quarters of 1 percent over the prime, or minimum, lending rate of the American banks (which is currently 5 3/4 percent), or a fixed rate of 7 1/2 percent.

In the case of a fixed interest rate of 7 1/2 percent, the Soviet agencies would negotiate an "interest compensation agreement" with their American suppliers. Under such a deal, the interest rate on the notes the Soviets could sign would be less than 7 1/2 percent, say 6 percent, and the exporters in this country would agree to make payments

to the banks to bring their yield up to the agreed-upon rate. Naturally, these payments would be figured into the cost of the goods the Soviets were buying—but the nominal interest rate on the loan would be held to a level acceptable to the Soviet authorities.

Following release of the earnings report, the company announced a call for redemption of eight series of its outstanding cumulative preferred stock. The redemption call covers the four nonconvertible series—the \$5.25 series, the \$5.25 series B, the \$5.50 series L and the \$6 series M—and the convertible series—the \$4 convertible series B, the \$4 convertible series C and the \$4 convertible series D.

The 1972 net included \$16.9 million, or 14 cents a share, from divestible operations, as well as a gain of \$26 million, or 21 cents a share, from sale of the Hajo Corp. and 23.3 percent of Avis, Inc.

The corporate bond market rallied this afternoon and pushed prices up 1/8 to 1/4 of a point across the board at the close. Prices in the sector had been off as much as 1/2 of a point during the morning, dealers said.

Dow Marks Highest Level In 6 1/2 Years

Afternoon Rally Lifts
Average to Near 1,000

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (NYT).—A late rally in old-line blue chips lifted the Dow Jones Industrial average today to its highest level in more than 6 1/2 years and put it within striking distance of the tantalizing 1,000 mark.

It consisted, in a sense, of a post-election rally after taking time out yesterday to digest recent sharp gains in the New York Stock Exchange's most popular indicator.

The Dow finished today at 888.26 with a gain of 4.52. According to statisticians at Dow Jones, this ranked as the third-highest closing on record and the best since 990.81 on Feb. 10, 1966.

The all-time closing high was made one session earlier on Feb. 9, 1966, at 995.15. Ever since that day, Wall Street has been dreaming of a close above 1,000.

A surge in the price of American Telephone, the nation's most widely-held stock, helped to trigger the afternoon rally. As late as 1:30 p.m., the Dow was down more than 5.

At 2:35 p.m., a block of 75,000 shares of Telephone appeared on the tape at 50—its highest price since the spring of 1971.

Full Point Ahead

On the heels of this trade, there followed a block of 100,500 shares, again at 50. That was also the closing price for Telephone and put the stock a full point ahead for the day, ranking as the second-most-active issue on a total turnover of \$74,900 shares.

AT&T warrants, the volume leader, rose 1/4 to 7 3/8. Each warrant entitles the holder to buy one share of Telephone common at \$32 through May 15, 1975.

In recent weeks, Telephone has been recommended for purchase by a number of brokerage firms, thanks mainly to prospects for higher profits in 1973—some estimates run \$4.25 a share—after a three-year plateau in earnings.

The expectation is growing in Wall Street that the Dow will move up through 1,000—perhaps in the near future—and that such a dramatic development will attract more foreign buyers and small investors into the market.

This rationale is based on a variety of reasons—the re-election of President Nixon, the expected peace in Indochina, surging corporate profits, an improving economy and the seasonal impetus of a year-end rally.

Priorities eased in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange, although selected issues ran counter to the trend. The Amex index dipped 0.01 to 36.10, while declines outscored advances, 516 to 394. Turnover was 3.71 million shares, down from 4.41 million yesterday.

The corporate bond market rallied this afternoon and pushed prices up 1/8 to 1/4 of a point across the board at the close. Prices in the sector had been off as much as 1/2 of a point during the morning, dealers said.

COFIN SA
de Commerce
Financement
24878

107 St. Michel (222) 2000
107 St. Michel (222) 2000
107 St. Michel (222) 2000

Home Office: Miguel Angel, 21 - Madrid 10 - Spain

—1972— Stocks and Sls. Net										—1972— Stocks and Sls. Net										—1972— Stocks and Sls. Net									
High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Ch

(Continued on next page)

American Stock Exchange Trading

1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s.	P/E High Low Last, Chg	1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s.	P/E High Low Last, Chg	1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s.	P/E High Low Last, Chg
36 1/2 AAR Corp.	3	21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2 -1/8	12 7/8 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 AAR Corp.	3	1 10 11 11 11	40 1/4 Alcoa 1.51	2	18 20 18 18 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1/4	12 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	12 10 9 1/2 + 1/4
15 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	6	6 11 11 11 11 + 1/4	62 1/2 Alcoa 1.51	23</				

This offering is not being made to citizens or residents of the United States of America

BUILDERS INVESTMENT GROUP

(A Real Estate Investment Trust)

\$5,000,000 of 7 1/2% Subordinated Debentures Due November 14, 1975

\$5,000,000 of 7 1/2% Subordinated Debentures Due November 14, 1976

50,000 Warrants to Purchase Shares of Beneficial Interest at \$25 Per Share

Builders Investment Group (the "Trust") is a real estate investment trust organized under the laws of the State of Florida, United States of America. The Trust invests in a diversified portfolio of real estate interests, consisting primarily of first mortgage construction and development loans, short-term first mortgage loans and land purchase-leaseback transactions.

The Debentures will be sold at 100% of the principal amount thereof and will be sold in Units, each consisting of \$1,000 principal amount of Subordinated Debentures, due 1975, \$1,000 principal amount of Subordinated Debentures, due 1976 and 10 Warrants. The Warrants may not be detached from the Debentures or exercised for a period of one year after issuance.

The Debentures will bear interest at the rate of 7 1/2% per annum, which interest shall be paid in United States Dollars free of United States withholding taxes, except in certain events. The Debentures shall be non-redeemable except in certain events relating to United States taxes.

The Units are offered only to persons who are non-residents and non-nationals of the United States of America and who are not residents of Canada.

The Units are being offered subject to receipt and acceptance by the Underwriter and to certain other conditions, including the right to reject orders in whole or in part. The minimum subscription shall be 10 Units.

Inquiries as to subscription for the Units and for copies of the Offering Circular may be made at the offices of Shearson, Hammill & Co., Incorporated, 1 Maltravers Street, London, W.C.2, England, attention Mr. Michael Palmer.

SHEARSON, HAMMILL & CO.

Incorporated

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	Brussels	Milan	Paris	London	Zurich
Amst. 100.00	Bruss. 100.00	Milan 100.00	Paris 100.00	London 100.00	Zurich 100.00
Amst. 100.00	Bruss. 100.00	Milan 100.00	Paris 100.00	London 100.00	Zurich 100.00
Amst. 100.00	Bruss. 100.00	Milan 100.00	Paris 100.00	London 100.00	Zurich 100.00
Amst. 100.00	Bruss. 100.00	Milan 100.00	Paris 100.00	London 100.00	Zurich 100.00

1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$				Stk. 100s. P/E High Low Last, Chg				1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$				Stk. 100s. P/E High Low Last, Chg							
15 1/2	AAR Corp.	3	21 1/2	21 1/2	15 1/2	AAR Corp.	3	21 1/2	21 1/2	15 1/2	AAR Corp.	3	21 1/2	21 1/2	15 1/2	AAR Corp.	3	21 1/2	21 1/2
15 1/2	AAR Corp.	3	21 1/2	21 1/2	15 1/2	AAR Corp.	3	21 1/2	21 1/2	15 1/2	AAR Corp.	3	21 1/2	21 1/2	15 1/2	AAR Corp.	3	21 1/2	21 1/2
15 1/2	AAR Corp.	3	21 1/2	21 1/2	15 1/2	AAR Corp.	3	21 1/2	21 1/2	15 1/2	AAR Corp.	3	21 1/2	21 1/2	15 1/2	AAR Corp.	3	21 1/2	21 1/2
15 1/2	AAR Corp.	3	21 1/2	21 1/2	15 1/2	AAR Corp.	3	21 1/2	21 1/2	15 1/2	AAR Corp.	3	21 1/2	21 1/2	15 1/2	AAR Corp.	3	21 1/2	21 1/2

(Continued on next page)

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Toronto Stocks

[illegible]

Mutual Funds

[illegible]

International Stock Indexes

[illegible]

All these Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

SVERIGES INVESTERINGSBANK AB

(Swedish Investment Bank Limited)

U.S. \$15,000,000

7 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Bonds 1980/87

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd

Banque de Bruxelles, S.A.

Svenska Handelsbanken

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

Sveriges Kreditbank

•

Amsterdam-Rotterdam I

Bank N Y Anderson Bank A/S Arv

AED Securities Corporation		Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.		Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.		Adressens Bank A/S		Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	
Julius Baer International		Banca Commerciale Italiana		Banca Nazionale del Lavoro		Banca Provinciale Lombarda S.p.A.			
Banca C. Steinhausen & C.		Banco di Roma/Commerzbank AG/Credit Lyonnais		Bank of America Limited		Bank Mees & Hope NV		Bankers Trust International Limited	
Banque Européenne de Tokyo		Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres		Banque de l'Indochine		Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.			
Banque Lambert S.C.S.		Banque Louis-Dreyfus		Banque Nationale de Paris		Banque de Neufize, Schlumberger, Mallet			
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas		Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A.		Banque Rothschild		Banque de Suet et de l'Union des Mines			
Banque de l'Union Européenne		Banque de l'Union Parisienne		Banque Worms H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.		Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank			
Bayerische Vereinsbank		Joh. Berenberg, Gamlar & Co.		Bergens Privatbank		Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft - Frankfurter Bank			
Ryth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated		Brown Harriman International Ltd.		Capitalfin Internationale S.p.A.					
"La Centrale" Finanziaria Generale S.p.A.		Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse		Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Banque S.A.					
Continental Bank S.A.		Crédit Commercial de France		Creditanstalt-Bankverein		Credito Italiano		The Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd.	
The Belter Banking Corporation Limited		Den Danske Landmandsbank		Den Danske Provinsbank A/S		Den norske Creditbank			
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft		Deutsche Girozentrale —Deutsche Kommunalbank—		Deutsche Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft		Dewazay, Cartevendt International S.A.			
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation		Edilcentro S.p.A.		Efficientbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft		Euramerica International Bank Limited			
Fællesbanken for Danmarks Sparekasser Aktielskab		Fællesbanken A/S		Finacer		The First Boston Corporation		First Manhattan Co.	
Antony Gibbs & Sons Ltd.		Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft		Goldman Sachs International Corp.		Gutabanken			
Gunnar Bohn & Co. A/S		Gutzwiller, Kuntz, Bengener Securities Limited		Hambros Bank Limited		Handelsbank in Zurich (Overseas) Limited		R. Henriques Jr.	
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited		Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino		Jardine Fleming & Company Limited		Kansallis-Osake-Pankki Limited		Klüber, Penbody & Co. Incorporated	
Kjøbenhavn Handelssbank		Kleinwort, Benson (Europe) S.A.		Kreditbank N.Y.		Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourggoise			
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International		Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited		Lazard Frères et Cie Limited		Lazard Frères & Co. Incorporated		Lehman Brothers Incorporated	
Lloyds & Botsa International Bank Limited		Loeb, Rhoades & Co.		London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited		Manufacturers Hanover Limited			
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Underwriter Limited		B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.		Mödel, Roland & Co., Inc.		Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited			
Morgan & Cie International S.A.		New York Hanseatic International Ltd.		The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc.		Nomura Securities Co. Ltd.			
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale		Nordic Bank Limited		Nordiska Föreningssbanken AB. Limited		Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. Incorporated		Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated	
Pierson, Helderberg & Pierson		Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn		N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited		Rowe & Pitman		Saifi Securities International Limited	
Solomon Brothers		Scandinavian Bank Limited		Schoeller & Co. J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited		Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated		Società Finanziaria Assicurativa Gruppo R.A.S.	
Société Générale		Société Générale de Banque S.A.		Sparbankernas Bank AB		Strauss, Turnbull & Co.		Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited	
Tradition Securities Limited		C. G. Trinkaus & Burkhart		Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters) Limited		Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises - U.B.A.F.			
United International Bank Limited		Vereinsbank in Hamburg		M.M. Warburg - Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.					
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale		Western American Bank (Europe) Limited		Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft		White, Weld & Co. Limited			
Williams, Glyn & Co.		Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated		Wood Gundy Limited		Yamaichi Securities Co. of New York, Inc.			

